THE

# *AMERICAN KALENDAR;*

OR,

# United States Regiſter,

FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE, | DELAWARE, |
| VERMONT, | MARYLAND, |
| MASSACHUSETTS, | VIRGINIA, |
| RHODE ISLAND, | KENTUCKY, |
| CONNECTICUT, | NORTH CAROLINA, |
| NEW YORK, | SOUTH CAROLINA, |
| NEW JERSEY, | AND |
| PENNSYLVANIA, | GEORGIA. |

FOR THE YEAR 1796.

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TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY,

And will be carefully corrected to the Time of Publication.

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1796.

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## Agents for the Purchase and Sale of AMERICAN Funds, Lands, &c.

Messrs. Edwards, Smith, Templer, Middleton, Johnson, and Wedgwood, No. 18, Stratford Place

Messrs. D. De Berdt, and Co. No. 6, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Mr. John Dewhurst, No. 17, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Messrs. Colborn, Barrell, and Henry Servanté, No. 24, Threadneedle-Street, and No. 45, Upper Mary-le-bone-Street.

Messrs. Bird, Savage, and Bird, American Land and Stock Office, No. 5, Jefferies-Square, St. Mary-Axe.

KALENDAR

# KALENDAR

OF

# The UNITED STATES.

Situation, extent, and boundaries of the United States. } Between { 31° and 49° N. lat. 9 E. and 24 W. lon. from Philadelphia,

Being about 1250 miles in length; 1030 miles in breadth.

BOUNDED (agreeably to the limits eſtabliſhed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, ratified on the third day of September, 1783), on the north-weſt and north by the highlands which lie to the eaſtward of the river St. Lawrence, and which divide the rivers that fall into the St. Lawrence from thoſe that fall into the Atlantic Ocean; by upper Canada, the river Iroquois, or Cataraquay; the lakes, (viz.) lake Ontario, lake Erie, lake Huron, lake Superior, the Long Lake, the Lake of the Woods; and a line drawn due weſt from the north-weſternmoſt angle of the laſt mentioned lake to the river Miſſiſſippi; on the weſt, by the river Miſſiſſippi; on the ſouth, by Weſt Florida, Eaſt Florida, and St. Mary's river; on the eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean, the river St. Croix, and Nova-Scotia; comprehending all iſlands within twenty leagues of the coaſt.

The late geographer of the United States, Mr. Hutchins, has computed that the ſurface contained within the above boundaries is one million of ſquare miles; which amounts to 640,000,000 of acres. Of this, agreeable to his computation, 51,000,000 of acres are water. So that the land within the United States amounts to 589,000,000 of acres. About three fifths of which is compriſed within the States that now compoſe the Union. The remainder, to wit, 220,000,000 of acres, lying weſt of the northern and

and middle ſtates, and north-weſt of the river Ohio, and extending to the river Miſſiſſippi, together with an extenſive territory ſouth of the Ohio, originally ceded to the United States, by North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, forms what is uſually denominated the Weſtern Territory.

A great proportion of this territory is yet claimed and occupied by the aboriginal natives. That part of it which is already purchaſed of them by the government of the United States (as alſo that which is ſtill unpurchaſed, ſo faſt as the title of the preſent poſſeſſors may be hereafter extinguiſhed) is appropriated as a ſinking fund for the relief of the principal of the national debt.

## POPULATION.

The following is a schedule of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, taken agreeably to an Act for that purpose, passed March 1st, 1790.

| Districts. | Free white Males of 16 & upwards | Free white Males under 16 yrs. | Free white Females. | All other fr. persons. | Slaves. | Total | Number of Representatives. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Hampshire | 36,086 | 34,851 | 70,160 | 630 | 158 | 141,885 | 4 |
| Vermont | 22,435 | 22,328 | 40,505 | 255 | 16 | 85,539 | 2 |
| Maine | 24,384 | 27,748 | 46,870 | 538 | None | 96,540 | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 95,453 | 87,289 | 190,582 | 5,463 | None | 378,787 | 12 |
| Rhode-Island | 16,019 | 15,799 | 32,652 | 3,407 | 948 | 68,825 | 2 |
| Connecticut | 60,523 | 54,403 | 117,448 | 2,80 | 2 764 | 237,946 | 7 |
| New-York | 83,700 | 78,122 | 152,320 | 4,654 | 21,324 | 340,120 | 10 |
| New-Jersey | 45,251 | 41,416 | 83,287 | 2,762 | 11,423 | 184,139 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 110,788 | 105,948 | 206,363 | 6,537 | 3 733 | 434,373 | 13 |
| Delaware | 11,783 | 12,143 | 22,384 | 3,899 | 8,887 | 59,094 | 1 |
| Maryland | 55,915 | 51,339 | 101,325 | 8,01 | 103,036 | 319,728 | 8 |
| Virginia | 110,936 | 116,135 | 215,046 | 12,866 | 2,2,67 | 747,610 | 19 |
| Kentucky | 15,154 | 17,057 | 28,922 | 114 | 12,430 | 73,677 | 2 |
| North-Carolina | 69,988 | 77,506 | 140,710 | 4,975 | 100,572 | 393,751 | 10 |
| South-Carolina | 35,576 | 37,772 | 66 880 | 1,8e1 | 107 094 | 249 073 | 6 |
| Georgia | 13,103 | 14,044 | 25,739 | 398 | 29,264 | 82,548 | 2. |
| S. W. Territory | 121,&c | of 21, &c | | | 3,417 | 3,893,635 | 105 |
| | 6,271 | 10,277 | 15,36[illegible] | 36 | | 35,691 | |

All persons [illegible]

GOVERN-

# GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## Supreme Executive.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president, and commander in chief of all the military and naval forces. Salary, 25,000 dollars per annum.

Bartholomew Dandridge, his secretary.

JOHN ADAMS, vice president of the United States, and president of the Senate. 5000 dollars.

## Legislature.

Third Congress commenced its First Session on the first Monday of December, 1793.

### Senate.

New-Hampshire, John Langdon, Samuel Livermore.
Vermont, Stephen R. Bradley, Moses Robinson.
Massachusetts, George Cabot, Caleb Strong.
Rhode Island, William Bradford, Theodore Foster.
Connecticut, Oliver Elsworth, Stephen Mix Mitchell.
New-York, Aaron Burr, Rufus King.
New-Jersey, John Rutherford, Fred. Frelinghuysen.
Pennsylvania, Robert Morris.
Delaware, ——, John Vining.
Maryland, John Henry, Richard Potts.
Virginia, John Taylor.
Kentucky, John Brown, John Edwards.
North-Carolina, Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.
South-Carolina, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard.
Georgia, James Gunn, James Jackson.

Samuel A. Otis, secretary.
Robert Heysham, principal clerk.
John Otis, } clerks.
John Dempsie, }
Right Rev. William White, D. D. chaplain.
John Mathers, door keeper.
Cornelius Maxwell, assistant door-keeper.

HOUSE

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederic A. Muhlenberg, ſpeaker.

### New-Hampſhire.

Nicholas Gilman,
Jeremiah Smith,
John S. Sherburne,
Paine Wingate,

### Vermont.

Nathaniel Niles,
Iſrael Smith.

### Maſſachuſetts.

Fiſher Ames,
Shearjaſhub Bourne,
David Cobb,
Peleg Coffin,
Henry Dearborn,
Samuel Dexter,
Dwight Foſter,
Benjamin Goodhue,
Samuel Holten,
William Lyman,
Theodore Sedgwick,
George Thatcher,
Peleg Wadſworth,
Artemas Ward.

### Rhode-Iſland.

Benjamin Bourne,
Francis Malbone.

### Connecticut.

Joſhua Coit,
James Hillhouſe,
Amaſa Learned,
Zephaniah Swift,
Uriah Tracy,
Jeremiah Wadſworth.

### New-York.

J. E. Van Allen,
Theodorus Bailey,
Philip Van Cortlandt,
Peter Van Gaaſbeck,
Ezekiel Gilbert,
Henry Glen,
James Gordon,
Silas Talbot,
Thomas Tredwell,
Edward Livingſton.

### New-Jerſey.

John Beatty.
Lambert Cadwalader,
Abraham Clark,
Jonathan Dayton.

### Pennſylvania.

James Armſtrong,
William Findley,
John Levanwick
Andrew Gregg,
Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heiſter,
William Irvine,
John W. Kittera,
William Montgomery,
Frederic A. Muhlenberg
Samuel Sitzgreaves
Thomas Scott,
John Smilie.

### Delaware.

Henry Latimer.

Maryland.

Gabriel Chriſtie,
George Dent,
John F. Mercer,
Samuel Smith,
Uriah Foreſt,
William Hindman,
William Vans Murray,
Thomas Sprig.

Virginia.

Thomas Claiborne,
Iſaac Coles,
William B. Giles,
Samuel Griffin,
George Hancock,
Carter B. Harriſon,
John Heath,
Richard Bland Lee,
James Madiſon,
Andrew Moore,
Joſeph Neville,
Anthony New,
John Nicholas,
John Page,
Joſiah Parker,
Francis Preſton,
Robert Rutherford,
Abraham Venable,
Francis Walker.

Kentucky.

Chriſtopher Greenup,
Alexander D. Orr.

North-Carolina.

Thomas Blount,
William J. Dawſon,
James Gilliſpie,
William Barry Grove,
Matthew Locke,
Nathaniel Macon,
Joſeph M'Dowell,
Alexander Mebane,
Benjamin Williams,
Joſeph Winſton.

South-Carolina.

Lemuel Benton,
Alexander Gillon,
John Hunter,
Andrew Pickens,
William Smith,
Richard Winn.

Georgia.

Abraham Baldwin,
Thomas P. Carnes.

John Beckley, clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
William Lambert principal clerk.
Bernard Webb, } engroſſing clerks.
William Galt, }
Rev. Aſhbel Green, D. D. chaplain.
Joſeph Wheaton, ſerjeant at arms.
Thomas Claxton, doorkeeper.
Thomas Dunn, aſſiſtant door-keeper.

The ſpeaker of the Houſe, 12 dolls. and the members, both of the Senate and Houſe, 6 dolls. for every day's attendance; and for every twenty miles, in travelling to and

and from the ſeat of government. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and clerk of the houſe, each 1500 dolls. per annum; and 2 per day, during the ſeſſion. The chief clerk of each, 3 dolls. and the engroſſing clerks, 2 per day during the ſeſſion; and during the receſs of congreſs, if neceſſarily employed. The chaplains, at the rate of 500 dolls. per annum, during the ſeſſion. The ſerjeant at arms, 4 per day; the doorkeeper, 500, and aſſiſtant doorkeeper, 450 dolls. per annum.

## JUDICIARY.

### Supreme Court.

John Jay, of New-York, chief juſtice, ſalary 4000 dolls.

William Cuſhing, of Maſſachuſetts,
James Wilſon, of Pennſylvania,
John Blair, of Virginia,
James Iredell, of North Carolina,
William Paterſon, of New-Jerſey,
} Aſſociate Juſtices, ſalary 3500 dolls each.

William Bradford, of Pennſylvania, attorney general, ſalary 1900 dollars.

Samuel Bayard, of Pennſylvania, clerk.

The records of the late Court of Errors and Appeals, in caſes of capture, are lodged in the office of the Clerk of this Court.

### Diſtrict Court.

Diſtrict of Maine.
- David Sewall, judge, ſalary 1000 dolls.
- William Lithgow, attorney,
- John Hobby, marſhal,
- Henry Sewall, clerk.

Diſtrict of New Hampſhire.
- John Sullivan, judge, ſalary 1000 dolls.
- Edward St. Livermore, attorney,
- Nathaniel Rogers, marſhal,
- Jonathan Steel, clerk.

Diſtrict of Vermont.
- Samuel Hitchcock, judge, ſal. 1000 dolls
- Stephen Jacobs, attorney
- Lewis R. Morris, marſhal,
- Frederick Hill, clerk.

Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts.
- John Lowell, judge, ſalary 1200 dolls.
- Chriſtopher Gore, attorney,
- John Brooks, marſhal,
- N. Goodale, clerk.

| | |
|---|---|
| District of Rhode-Island. | Henry Marchant, judge, sal. 800 dolls.<br>Ray Green, attorney,<br>William Peck, marshal,<br>E. T. Ellery, clerk. |
| District of Connecticut. | Richard Law, judge, salary 1000 dolls.<br>Pierpoint Edwards, attorney,<br>Philip B. Bradley, marshal,<br>Simeon Baldwin, clerk. |
| District of New-York. | John Lawrence, judge, salary 1500 dolls.<br>Richard Harrison, attorney,<br>Aquila Giles, marshal,<br>Robert Troup, clerk. |
| District of New-Jersey. | Robert Morris, judge, salary 1000 dolls.<br>Abraham Ogden, attorney,<br>Thomas Lourey, marshal,<br>Robert Boggs, clerk. |
| District of Pennsylvania. | Richard Peters, judge, salary 1600 dolls.<br>William Rawle, attorney,<br>David Lenox, marshal,<br>Samuel Caldwell, clerk. |
| District of Delaware. | Gunning Bedford, judge, salary, 800 dolls<br>George Read, junr. attorney,<br>Thomas M'Lean, marshal,<br>Mathew Pearce, clerk. |
| District of Maryland. | William Paca, judge, salary 1500 dolls.<br>Zebulon Hollinsworth, attorney,<br>Nathaniel Ramsay, marshal,<br>Philip Moore, clerk. |
| District of Virginia. | Cyrus Griffin, judge, salary, 1800 dolls.<br>Alexander Campbell, attorney,<br>David Meade Randolph, marshal,<br>William Marshall, clerk. |
| District of Kentucky. | Harry Innes, judge, salary 1000 dolls.<br>George Nicolas, attorney,<br>Samuel M'Dowel, junr. marshal,<br>James G. Hunter, clerk. |
| District of North Carolina. | John Sitgreaves, judge, salary 1500 dolls.<br>William Hill, attorney,<br>John Skinner, marshal,<br>Abner Neal, clerk. |

| | |
|---|---|
| District of South-Carolina. | Thomas Bee, judge, salary 1800 dolls.<br>Thomas Parker, attorney,<br>Daniel Lionel, marshal,<br>Joshua Hall, clerk. |
| District of Georgia. | Nathl. Pendleton, judge, sal. 1500 dolls.<br>Mathew M'Alister, attorney,<br>, marshal,<br>Venables Bond, clerk. |

A LIST of Counsellors admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

| Period of the several admissions. | |
|---|---|
| 1790. | |
| February 5th, | Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey. |
| | Thomas Hartly, Pennsylvania. |
| | Richard Harrison, New-York. |
| 8th, | Egbert Benson, ditto. |
| | John Laurence, ditto. |
| | Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts. |
| | William Smith, South-Carolina. |
| | Morgan Lewis, New-York. |
| | James Jackson, Georgia. |
| | Fisher Ames, Massachusetts. |
| | George Thatcher, ditto. |
| | Richard Varick, New-York. |
| | Robert Morris, New-Jersey. |
| 9th, | Samuel Jones, New-York. |
| | Abraham Ogden, New-Jersey. |
| | Elisha Boudinot, ditto. |
| | William Paterson, ditto. |
| | Ezekiel Gilbert, ditto. |
| | Cornelius Bogart, New-York. |
| | Arthur Lee, Virginia. |
| August 2d, | Richard Basset, Delaware. |
| | John Vining, ditto. |
| 3d, | Barnabas Bidwell, Connecticut. |
| 1791. | |
| February 7th, | William Bradford, Pennsylvania. |
| | William Lewis, ditto. |
| | Alexander Wilcocks, ditto. |
| | Miers Fisher, ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Jared Ingerſol, | Pennſylvania. |
| | Edward Tilghman, | ditto. |
| | James Monroe, | Virginia. |
| 8th, | Edward Burd, | Pennſylvania. |
| | Luther Martin, | Maryland. |
| | William Barton, | Pennſylvania. |
| | Moſes Levy, | ditto. |
| | John F. Mifflin, | ditto. |
| | Charles Heatley, | ditto. |
| | William Rawle, | ditto. |
| | Jaſper Moylan, | ditto. |
| | Alexander J. Dallas, | ditto. |
| | Thomas Leaming, | ditto. |
| | Peter S. Duponceau, | ditto. |
| | Joſeph B. M'Kean, | ditto. |
| | Joſeph Henderſon, | ditto. |
| | Alexander White, | Virginia. |
| | Samuel Johnſton, | North-Carolina. |
| Auguſt 1ſt, | John D. Coxe, | Pennſylvania. |
| 2d, | David L. Barnes, | Maſſachuſetts. |
| | Thomas Smith, | Pennſylvania. |
| 3d, | Charles Swift, | ditto. |

1792.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February 11th, | William Few, | Georgia. |
| | Abraham Baldwin, | ditto. |
| | John W. Kittera, | Pennſylvania. |
| 13th, | H. H. Brackenridge, | ditto. |
| 15th, | George Read, junr. | Delaware. |
| Auguſt 7th, | Sampſon Levy, | Pennſylvania. |
| 11th, | Anthony Morris, | ditto. |
| | Samuel Roberts, | ditto. |
| | Ephraim Kirby, | Connecticut. |

1794.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February 4th, | James Winchester, | Maryland. |
| | Hon. Thos. P. Carnes, | Georgia. |
| 5th, | Wm. Edmund, | Connecticut. |
| | Wm. Hillhouſe, | ditto. |
| | Sam. Dexter, | Maſſachuſetts. |
| Auguſt 5th, | Matthew M'Aliſter, | Georgia. |
| | Joſeph Thomas, | Pennſylvania. |

Certified to be a true liſt of all the Counſellors admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States,

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

A LIST

A LIST of all the Attornies admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1790. | | |
| February 8th, | William Houſtoun, | Georgia. |
| 9th, | Edward Livingſton, | New-York. |
| | Jacob Morton, | ditto. |
| 10th, | Bartholomew D. Hart, | ditto. |
| | John Keeſe, | ditto. |
| | Peter Maſterton, | ditto. |
| | William Wilcocks, | ditto. |
| 1791. | | |
| 7th, | John Caldwell, | Pennſylvania. |
| | Benjamin R. Morgan, | ditto. |
| 1792. | | |
| Auguſt 6th, | John Hallowell, | ditto. |
| 1794. | | |
| February 6th, | John C. Walls. | |

Certified to be a true liſt of the Attornies, &c.

By SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.

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BY the judiciary laws, three courts are eſtabliſhed in the United States, a ſupreme court, a circuit court, and a diſtrict court. The ſupreme court conſiſts of a chief juſtice and five aſſociate juſtices, any four of whom may be a quorum. This court muſt hold, annually, two ſeſſions at the ſeat of government.

Each ſtate, as alſo the diſtrict of Maine, forms a diſtrict; and is denominated by the name of the ſtate, which compoſes it. Of theſe diſtricts, excepting Maine and Kentucky, are alſo formed three circuits, called the Eaſtern, Middle, and the Southern circuit. The eaſtern circuit conſiſts of the diſtricts of Vermont, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, and New-York; the middle circuit, of the diſtricts of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and the ſouthern circuit, of the diſtricts of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia. Each diſtrict has a judge called a Diſtrict Judge, who, without any aſſociate judge, forms the diſtrict court. He is required to hold, within his diſtrict, four ſeſſions annually: he is alſo empowered to hold ſpecial ſeſſions, if occaſion requires, either at the places eſtabliſhed by law, for

for holding the ſtated terms, or elſewhere, at his diſcretion. The circuit court is compoſed of one of the judges of the ſupreme court (or in ſome ſpecial caſes of two), and the diſtrict judge of any diſtrict where it is, hoc tempore, to be held. This court muſt hold two ſeſſions annually in every diſtrict of each circuit, except Vermont, where it holds but one. Special ſeſſions may alſo be held.

For the ſeveral juriſdictions of each of theſe courts, we muſt refer the reader to the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth ſections of the act of Congreſs, entitled, 'An act to eſtabliſh the Judicial Courts of the United States,' paſſed the twenty-fourth day of September, 1789.*

## EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

### Department of State, Department of the Treaſury, and Department of War.

### DEPARTMENT of STATE.

Edmond Randolph, of Virginia, ſecretary; and commiſſioner, ex officio, for granting patents for uſeful diſcoveries, 3500 dolls.

George Taylor, jun. chief clerk, and clerk, ex officio, for granting patents for uſeful diſcoveries.

Jacob Blackwell, } clerks.
George Pfeiffer, }

Sampſon Croſby, meſſenger and door-keeper.

### Miniſters and Conſuls of the United States, to Foreign Powers.

To the Republic and Dependencies of France.

James Monro, of Virginia, miniſter plenipotentiary.
Stephen Cathalan, vice conſul, reſident at Marſeilles.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nathaniel Cutting, conſul, M. de la Motte, vice conſul, | — | Havre de Grace. |
| Joſeph Fenwick, conſul, | — | Bourdeaux. |
| Fulwar Skipwith, do. | — | Martinique. |
| P. F. Dobree, vice conſul, | — | Nantz. |

* Vide Appendix to the Federal Conſtitution of America, printed for J. Debrett.

To

To the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, miniſter plenipotentiary.

Samuel Bayard, commercial agent London.
Joſhua Johnſon, conſul, reſident at London.
James Maury, do. — Liverpool.
Elias Vanderhorſt, do. — Briſtol.
Thomas Auldjo, vice conſul — Pool.
Edward Fox, conſul, — Falmouth.

To the Kingdom of Spain.

William Short, miniſter reſident.

Joſeph Yznardi, conſul, — Cadiz.
Robert Montgomery, do. — Alicant.
Michael Murphy, do. — Malaga.

To the Kingdom of Portugal, and its Dominions.

David Humphreys, of Connecticut, miniſter reſident.

Edward Church, conſul, — Liſbon.
John Marſden Pintard, do. — Madeira.
John Street, vice conſul, — Fayal.

To the United NETHERLANDS, and their Dominions

John Quincy Adams, miniſter reſident.
C. W. F. Dumas, agent at the Hague.

James Greenleaf, conſul, — Amſterdam.
David Matthew Clarkſon, do. — St. Euſtatia.
Samuel Cooper Johonnot, do. — Demarara.
James Simpſon, do. at the Port of Gibraltar.
Philip Mark, do. at Franconia in Germany.
Peter Felicchey, do. — Leghorn, &c.
Arnold Delins, do. — Bremen.
William M'Carty, do. in the Iſle of France.
John Culnan, do. — Teneriffe.
Sylvanus Bourne, vice conſul, — Amſterdam.
P. F. Dobree, vice conſul, — Nantz.
Joſeph Wilſon, conſul, — Dublin.

To the Dominions of Denmark.

Hans Rodolph Seabye, conſul, — Copenhagen.
Henry Cooper, do. — Santa Cruz.

To the Imperial City Hamburgh.

John Pariſh, conſul.

To Morocco.

Thomas Barclay, conſul.

To

To China and the East Indies.

, consul, resident at Canton.

Benjamin Joy, do. — Calcutta.

* A sum, not exceeding 40,000 dollars, is annually appropriated to compensate and support such persons as may be appointed by the President, to serve the United States in foreign parts; but the annual salary of a minister plenipotentiary must not exceed 9000 dollars; of a charge des affairs, 4,500; of a secretary of a minister plenipotentary, 1350; nor the outfit of either minister, or charge des affairs, his salary.

Ministers and Consuls from foreign powers, resident in the United States.

From the French Republic.

Citizen Fauchett, minister plenipotentiary.
Citizen De la Forrest, consul general.
Citizen Hauterive, consul, at New-York.
Citizen consul, at Charleston, (S. C.)
Citizen Dannery, consul, at Boston.
Citizen Paul Thomas, vice consul, at Baltimore.
Citizen Petrie, consul, at Philadelphia.
Citizen Caffau, vice consul, ditto.
Citizen Chereir, ditto, Alexandria.

From Great Britain.

His excellency George Hammond, minister plenipotent.
Sir John Temple, Bart. consul general for the eastern states, resident at New-York.
Phineas Bond, consul general for the middle and southern states, resident at Philadelphia.
Thomas M'Donough, consul for the states of new Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, resident at Boston.
Thomas William Moore, vice consul for Rhode-Island, resident at Newport.
Edw. Thornton, vice con. for Maryland, resid. at Baltimore.
John Hamilton, consul for Virginia, resident at Norfolk.
George Miller, consul for N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia, resident at Charleston.

From Spain.

Their excellencies
Don Joseph de Viar, } commissioners
Don Joseph de Jaudennes, }

* The additional sum of 100,000 dollars was appropriated by the act of 30th April 1794.

From

From the United Netherlands.

His excellency, Francis Van Berckel, miniſter reſident.
Diedepick Leertonwer, conſul for the ſtates of New-Hampſhire and Maſſachuſetts.
Harman le Roy, conſul for the ſtates of New-York and New-Jerſey.
Jan Hendrick Chriſtian Heineker, conſul for the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware.

From Sweden.

Richard Soderſtrom, conſul at Philadelphia.

From Pruſſia.

Charles Godfrey Poleſke, conſul general.

From Portugal.

Ignatius Palyart, conſul general.
James Barry, vice conſul for Maryland and Virginia.
Francis James Ver Cnocke, vice conſul for S. Carolina.
Richard Codman, vice conſul for Maſſachuſetts.
John Abrans, vice conſul for New-York.

## DEPARTMENT of the TREASURY.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. ſecretary, 3,500.

Secretary's Office.

Edward Jones, } principal clerks.
Leighton Wood, jun. }
Daniel Brent, } clerks.
George Bond, }
William Eſenback, meſſenger and doorkeeper.

Comptroller's Office.

Jonathan Jackſon of Maſſachuſetts, Comptroller, 2650.
Henry Kuhl, chief clerk.

Clerks.

Gervas Hall,
William Brodie,
Alexander Brodie,
William Irvine,
Charles Jarvis,
John Wright,
James Shoemaker,
William Felch,
Patrick Ferral,
George Paxton.

John Burrows, meſſenger and door-keeper.

Auditor's

Auditor's Office.

Richard Harriſon, of Virginia, Auditor, ſal. 2400 dollars.

William Simmonds, chief clerk.

Clerks.

William Alricks,
Nathan Baker,
William Blackburne,
Clement C. Brown,
James Burnſide,
Ezekiel Freeman,
John Gibſon,
George Nixon,
Richard Reddy,
John Stapleton,
Doyle Sweeny,
Morgan Sweeny,
Robert Underwood.

Joſeph Bowman, meſſenger.

Revenue Office.

Tenche Coxe, of Pennſylvania, commiſſioner of the Revenue, ſalary 2400 dollars.

William Barton, chief clerk.

Clerks.

William Banks,
Richard Banks,
Ezekiel Forman,
John Meaſe,

Michael Gitts, doorkeeper, &c.

Regiſter's Office.

Joſeph Nourſe, of Virginia, regiſter, ſalary 2000 dollars.

Clerks.

Joſhua Dawſon,
William James,
John Woodſide, jun.
Robert M'Knight,
John Boyd,
John Matthews,
Michael Kennedy,
John Woodſide,
Michael Nourſe,
Miles F. Cloſſey,
Steuart Cummin,
Joſeph Stretch,
Charles Tompkins,
William Story, jun.
William Shepherd,
George Mitchell,
John Little,
John Hindman,
William P. Gardner.
John Burchan

Meſſengers.

Leonard Hitely, Andrew Wright.

Treaſurer's Office.

Samuel Meredith, of Pennſylvania, Treaſurer, ſalary 2400 dollars.

Andrew Graydon, chief clerk.

John Thompſon, Samuel Brook, clerks.

Commiſſioners

## Commiſſioners of Loans.

| States. | Commiſſioners. | Salaries. |
|---|---|---|
| New-Hampſhire, | William Gardner, | 650 dollars. |
| Maſſachuſetts. | Nathaniel Appleton, | 1500 |
| Rhode Iſland, | Jabez Bowen, | 600 |
| Connecticut, | William Imlay, | 1000 |
| New-York, | John Cochran, | 1500 |
| New-Jerſey, | James Ewing, | 700 |
| Pennſylvania, | Stephen Moylan, | 1500 |
| Delaware, | James Tilton, | 600 |
| Maryland, | Benjamin Harwood, | 1000 |
| Virginia, | John Hopkins, | 1500 |
| North-Carolina, | William Skinner, | 1000 |
| South-Carolina, | John Neufville, | 1000 |
| Georgia, | Richard Wylly, | 700 |

Officers of the CUSTOMS, with their reſpective Diſtricts and Ports.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

| Diſtricts. | Ports. | Collectors. | Naval Officers. | Surveyors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portſmouth | PORTSMOUTH | Joſeph Whimple | Eleazer Ruſſel | Thomas Martin |

## VERMONT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vermont | South Hero* | Stephen Keys | | |

## MASSACHUSETTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newburyport | NEWBURYPORT | Edw. Wiggleſworth | John Titcomb | Michael Hodge |
| Glouceſter | GLOUCESTER | Epes Sargent | | Samuel Whettmore |
| Salem, and Beverly | SALEM, BEVERLY, Ipſwich | Joſeph Hiller | William Pickman | Bartholom. Putnam, Joſiah Batchelder, Jeremiah Staniford |
| Marblehead | Marblehead* | Sam. Ruſſel Gerry | | |
| Boſton & Charleſton | BOSTON | Benjamin Lincoln | James Lovell | Thomas Melvill |
| Plymouth | Plymouth* | William Watſon | | |
| Barnſtable | Barnſtable | Joſeph Otis | | |
| Nantucket | Sherburne* | Stephen Huſſey | | |
| Edgarton | Edgarton | John Peaſe | | |
| New Bedford | New Bedford* | Edward Pope | | |
| Dighton | Dighton* | Hodijah Baylies | | |
| York | York | Joſeph Tucker | | |
| Biddeford, and Pepperelborough | Biddeford | Jeremiah Hill | | |



Portland and Fal- } PORTLAND Nathaniel Ruſſel

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biddeford, and Pepperelborough | Biddeford | Jeremiah Hill | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland and Falmouth | PORTLAND<br>FALMOUTH | Nathaniel Foſdick | | James Lunt |
| | Bath* | William Webb | | |
| Wiſcaſſett | Wiſcaſſett* | Francis Cook | | |
| Penobſcot | Penobſcot* | John Lee | | |
| Frenchman's Bay | Frenchman's Bay* | Melatiah Jordan | | |
| Machias | Machias* | Stephen Smith | | |
| Paſſamaquady | Paſſamaquady | L. F. De Leſdernier | | |

RHODE-ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | NEWPORT | William Ellery | Robert Crooke | Daniel Lyman |
| | North Kingſton | | | Daniel E. Updike |
| | East Greenwich | | | Thomas Arnold |
| | Warren & Barrington | | | Nathaniel Phillip |
| | Briſtol | | | Samuel Boſworth |
| | Pawcatuck river | | | George Stillman |
| Providence | PROVIDENCE | Jeremiah Olney | Ebenezer Thompſon | William Barton |
| | Patuxet | | | Zachariah Rhodes |

CONNECTICUT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New London | NEW LONDON | Jedediah Huntington | | Nathaniel Richards |
| | Stonington | | | Jonathan Palmer |
| | Middletown | | | Comfort Sage |
| New Haven | NEW HAVEN | David Auſtin | | William Munſon |
| Fairfield | Fairfield | Samuel Smedley | | |

## NEW-YORK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sagg-Harbour | Sagg-Harbour | Henry P. Dering | | |
| New-York | NEW-YORK | John Lamb | Benjamin Walker | John Lasher |
| | Albany | | | H. J. Bogart |
| | Hudson | | | John C. Ten Broeck |
| Champlain | Champlain * | M. Lloyd Woolsey | | |

## NEW-JERSEY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perth Amboy | PERTH-AMBOY | John Halsted | | |
| Burlington | Burlington * | John Ross | | |
| | Little Egg-Harbour | | | Ebenezer Tucker |
| Bridgetown | Bridgetown | Eli Elmer | | |
| Great Egg Harbour | Somers' Island | Daniel Benezet, jun. | | |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | PHILADELPHIA | Sharp Delany | William M'Pherson | Walter Stewart |

## DELAWARE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware | WILMINGTON | George Bush | | |

## MARYLAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | BALTIMORE | Otho H. Williams | Robert Purviance | Daniel Delozier |
| Chester | Chester | Jeremiah Nichols | | |
| Oxford | Oxford * | Jeremiah Banning | | |
| Vienna | Vienna * | John Muir | | |
| Snowhill | Snowhill * | John Gunby | | |
| Annapolis | ANNAPOLIS | Robert Denny | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nottingham | Nottingham * | George Briſcoe | | Charles Chilton |
| | Town Creek * | | | |
| Cedar Point | Cedar Point * | John C. Jones | | Robert Cheſley |
| | Saint Mary's | | | Jeremiah Jordan |
| | Lewellenſburg | | | |
| Georgetown | GEORGETOWN | James M. Lingan | | |

## VIRGINIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hampton | Hampton * | George Wray | | |
| Norfolk and Portſmouth | NORFOLK | William Lindſay | Philemon Gatewood | Daniel Biddinger |
| | Suffolk | | | John Driver |
| | Smithfield | | | Copeland Parker |
| Bermuda Hundred | Bermuda Hundred, or, City-Point * | William Heth | | Chriſtopher Roane |
| | Peterſburg | | | James Gibbon |
| | Rich. & Winchester | | | Zachariah Rowland |
| Yorktown | Yorktown * | Abraham Archer | | |
| | W. Point & Cumber. * | | | Alexander Moore |
| Tappahannock | Tappahannock * | Hudſon Muſe | | |
| | Urbanna * | | | Peter Hemp |
| | Port-Royal * | | | George Catlet |
| | Frederickſburg | | | Thomas Moffat |
| Yeocomico | Yeocomico | Vincent Redman | | |
| Dumfries | Dumfries | Richard M. Scott | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | ALEXANDRIA | John Fitzgerald | | Vincent ray |
| Foley-Landing | Aecomack Court H. | William Gibb | | |
| Cherryſtone | Cherryſtone | Nathaniel Wilkins | | |
| South-Quay | South-Quay | Thomas Bowne | | |
| Louiſville | Louiſville | Richard Taylor | | |

## NORTH-CAROLINA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmington | WILMINGTON | James Read | John Walker | Thomas Callender |
| Newbern | NEWBERN | John Daves | | |
| | Beaufort | | | John Eaſton |
| | Swanſborough | | | John M'Cullough |
| Waſhington | WASHINGTON | Nathaniel Keais | | |
| Edenton | EDENTON | Samuel Tredwell | | |
| | Hertford | | | Joſiah Murdaugh |
| | Winton | | | William Wynne |
| | Bennet's Creek | | | John Baker |
| | Plymouth | | | John Armiſtead |
| | Windſor | | | William Benſon |
| | Skewarkey | | | Henry Hunter |
| | Murfreeſborough | | | Hardy Murfree |
| Camden | Plankbridge | Iſaac Gregory | | |
| | Nixonton | | | Hugh Knox |
| | Indian Town | | | Thomas Williams |
| | Currituck Inlet | | | Samuel Jaſper |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Town | | | | Samuel Jasper |
| Currituck Inlet | | | | |
| Pasquotanker bridge | | | | Edmund Sawyer |
| Newbiggin Creek | | | | Elias Abertson |

## SOUTH-CAROLINA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgetown | GEORGETOWN | Charles Brown | Isaac Moble | Edward Weyman |
| Charleston | CHARLESTON | Isaac Holmes | | |
| Beaufort | BEAUFORT | Andrew Agnew | | |

## GEORGIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savannah | SAVANNAH | John Habersham | Lachlan M'Intosh | John Berrian |
| Sunbury | SUNBURY | John Lawson, jun. | | |
| Brunswick | Brunswick * | Christopher Hillary | | |
| Saint Mary's | Saint Mary's * | James Seagrove | | |
| Hardwick | Hardwick | William Thomson | | |

N. B. The Ports distinguished by (*) (together with Newcastle and Port Penn, in the state of Delaware; Chestertown, Digges Landing, and Carrollsborough, in Maryland; Kinsale, Newport, and Rockets Landing, in Virginia; and Frederica, in Georgia) are ports to which foreign vessels are restricted; and those distinguished by capitals, ports to which vessels, arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or from beyond it, are restricted.

# CUTTERS employed in aid of the CUSTOMS.

| Stations. | Names. | Maſters. | Firſt Mates. | Second Mates. | Third Mates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Hampſhire | Scammel | Hopley Yeaton | John Adams | Benjamin Gunniſon | Sam. Odiorne |
| Maſſachuſetts | Maſſachuſetts | John F. Williams | Hezekiah Welch | Nathaniel Nichols | Silv. Coleman |
| Connecticut | Argus | Jonathan Maltbie | George Houſe | Jeremiah Greenman | Eben. Perkins |
| New-York | Vigilant | Patrick Dennis | John Tanner | | Caleb Stacy |
| Pennſylvania | General Gree | James Montgomery | Iſaac Roaſh | Charles Nuttle | William Dunton |
| Maryland | Active | David Porter | Will. Thomas | | James Forbes |
| Virginia | Virginia | Richard Taylor | John Lurty | William Ham | |
| North-Carolina | Diligence | William Cooke | Ben. Gordenner | James Sandy | |
| South-Carolina | | Robert Cochran | H. G. Gampbell | William Barker | Mat. Cozens |
| Georgia | | John Howell | Hendr. Fiſher | John Wood | |

The pay and ſubſiſtence of the captains of the revenue cutters are the ſame with captains in the army—the firſt mate, 26 dollars per month; ſecond mate, 20; and third mate, 18—with the ſubſiſtence of lieutenants. The pay of mariners is not to exceed 10 dollars per month.

## OFFICERS of the EXCISE,
With their reſpective Diſtricts and Surveys.

Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire.

Joſhua Wentworth, ſupervifor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Vermont.

Noah Smith, ſupervifor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Maſſachuſetts.

Nathaniel Gorham, ſupervifor, ſalary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, the duties of the inſpector to be performed by the ſupervifor.

2d Survey, Jonathan Jackſon, inſpector, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

3d Survey, Leonard Jarvis, inſpector, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Rhode Iſland.

John S. Dexter, ſupervifor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Connecticut.

John Cheſter, ſupervifor, ſalary 600 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

New-York.

Nicholas Fiſh, ſupervifor, ſalary 800 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

New-Jerſey.

Aaron Dunham, ſupervifor, ſalary 400 dollars, and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

Pennſylvania.

Henry Miller, of N. York, ſupervifor, ſalary 1000 dollars and 1-2 per cent. commiſſion.

2d Survey, John Boyd, inſpector, ſalary 480 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

3d Survey, Edward Hand

4th Survey, John Neville.

Delaware.

Andrew Barratt, ſupervifor, ſalary 400 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

Maryland.

George Gale, ſupervifor, ſalary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion

2d Survey, Philip Thomas, inſpector.

3d Survey, William Richardſon.

Virginia.

Virginia.

Edward Carrington, ſupervisor, ſalary 1000 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, Drury Ragſdale, inſpector.
2d Survey, Edward Stevens,
3d Survey, Mayo Carrington,
4th Survey, James Gibbon,
5th Survey, Edward Smith,
6th Survey, James Brackenridge,
7th Survey, Thomas Marſhal.

North-Carolina.

William Polk, Superviſor, ſalary, 700 dollars, and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

1ſt Survey, Thomas Overton, Inſpector
2d Survey, Hardy Murfree,
3d Survey, William Polk,
4th Survey, John Whitaker
5th Survey, Daniel M'Kiſſack.

South-Carolina.

Daniel Stevens, ſupervisor, ſalary 700 dollars and 1 per cent. commiſſion.

2d Survey, Benjamin Cudworth, inſpector
3d Survey, Silvanus Walker.

Georgia.

John Matthews, ſupervisor, ſalary 500 dollars and 1 per cent commiſſion.

By an act of Congreſs paſſed the 8th of May, 1792, the Preſident is authoriſed to make ſuch diſcretionary allowances to the officers of the Exciſe as he ſhall deem reaſonable; not exceeding ſeven and an half per cent. of the amount of duties on diſtilled ſpirits, nor the annual ſum of 70,000 dollars.

This branch of Revenue is under the immediate direction and ſuperintendance of the commiſſioner of the Revenue. The accounts of the officers are however paſſed in the ſame form with all others; being firſt examined by the Auditor, and receiving their final ſettlement in the office of the Comptroller of the Treaſury.

DUTIES

# DUTIES

## PAYABLE BY LAW ON ALL

## Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe,

Imported into the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, after the laſt Day of March 1795. The inward Column exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and the outward Column the Rates payable in Foreign Ships or Veſſels, including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

The firſt column ſtates the Duties on Goods imported in American Veſſels the ſecond in Foreign Veſſels.

| | *cents* | *adv.* |
|---|---|---|
| ARMS, fire and ſide, not otherwiſe enumerated, or parts thereof | 15 | 16½ |
| Apparatus philoſophical, eſpecially imported for any ſeminary of learning, | free | free |
| Ale, beer, and porter, in caſks, or bottles (per gallon) - | 8 | 8⅘ |
| On value of the bottles - | 10 | 11 |
| Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens head dreſſes, | 15 | 16½ |
| Anniſeed, - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Articles of all kinds of the growth, product or manufactures of the United States, ſpirits excepted, - | free | free |
| Anchors, - - - | 10 | 11 |
| BRASS cannon, until May 22, 1795 | free | free |

BRASS

| | cents. | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| BRASS cannon, after May 22, 1795 | 15 | 16½ |
| —— Teutenague, and wire - | free | free |
| —— Iron or ſteel locks, hinges, hoes, anvils and viſes, - - | 10 | 11 |
| —— All other manufactures of braſs, | 15 | 16½ |
| Balls, & balſams (ſee powders, paſtes &c) | 15 | 16½ |
| Beer, ale and porter in caſks, (per gall.) or bottles, - - | 8 | 8⅘ |
| On value of the bottles - | 10 | 11 |
| Bricks and tiles, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Bonnets, caps, and hats of every kind | 15 | 16½ |
| Boots, (per pair) - - | 75 | 82½ |
| Books blank, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Books of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, - | free | free |
| Buttons of every kind, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Buckles, ſhoe and knee, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Bruſhes, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Bullion, - - - | free | free |
| Burgundy wine - - | 40 | 44 |
| CANNON of braſs, to May 22, 1795, | free | free |
| ——————after the 22 May 1795 | 15 | 16½ |
| Carriages (ſee coaches) - | 20 | 22 |
| Cards, playing, (per pack) - | 25 | 27½ |
| ——wool and cotton, (per dozen) | 50 | 55 |
| Cables and tarred cordage, (per cwt.) | 180 | 198 |
| Cabinet wares, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Caps and bonnets, (ſee hats) - | 15 | 16½ |
| Carpets and carpeting, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Cartridge paper, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Candles of tallow, (per lb.) - | 2 | 2⅕ |
| —— of wax or ſpermaceti, - | 6 | 6⅗ |
| Champaign wine - | 40 | 44 |
| Capers, - - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Canes, walking ſticks and whips, | 10 | 11 |

Cambricks,

| | cents | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| Cambricks, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Cheese, (per lb.) - - | 7 | 7 7/10 |
| China ware, - - | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Cinnamon, cloves, currants and comfits, | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Chintzes and coloured calicoes, or muslins, and all printed, ſtained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton or of linen, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material or chief value, - - | 12 | 13 3/4 |
| Cocoa, (per lb.) - - | 4 | 4 2/5 |
| Chocolate, - - | 3 | 3 3/10 |
| Clogs and goloſhoes (per pair. ſee ſhoes) | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Cordage, tarred, (per cwt.) - | 180 | 198 |
| ——and yarn untarred, - | 25 | 27 1/2 |
| Coſmetic, - - | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Coal, (per buſhel) - - | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Colours, (ſee painters) - | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Copper manufactures, - | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| ——in plates, pig and bars, - | free | free |
| Compoſitions for the teeth or gums, (ſee dentrifice) - - - | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Coffee (per pound) - - | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Cotton, - - - | 3 | 3 3/10 |
| Cotton or linen manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material or chief value, being printed, ſtained or coloured, | 12 1/2 | 13 3/4 |
| ——not printed, ſtained or coloured | 10 | 11 |
| Clocks and watches, or parts of either, | 15 | 16 1/2 |
| Coaches, chariots, phætons, chairs, chaiſes, ſolos or other carriages, or parts of carriages, - - | 20 | 22 |
| Cloathing ready made, - | 10 | 11 |
| Cloaths, books, houſhold furniture, and | | |

| | cents. | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| the tools or implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, - | free | free |
| Cutlaſſes, to May 22, 1795, or part thereof - - | free | free |
| ——— after the 22d May 1795, | 15 | 16½ |
| DATES and figs, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Dentrifice powders, tinctures, preparations and compoſitions for the teeth or gums, - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Dolls, dreſſed and undreſſed, or part thereof, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Drugs, medicinal, except thoſe commonly uſed for dying, - | 15 | 16½ |
| ——— and woods for dying, - | free | free |
| EARTHEN and ſtone wares, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Eſſences, (ſee powders, paſtes, &c.) | 15 | 16 |
| FANS, or parts thereof - | 15 | 16½ |
| Fayal wine, (per gallon) - - | 20 | 22 |
| Feathers and other ornaments for womens' head dreſſes, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Fringes commonly uſed by upholſters coachmakers and ſadlers, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Figs, - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Flowers, artificial, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Floor cloths and mats, or parts of either | 15 | 16½ |
| Fruits of all kinds, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Furs of every kind undreſſed, | free | free |
| GLASS, black quart bottles, | 10 | 11 |
| ——— window glaſs, - | 15 | 16½ |
| ———all other glaſs and manufactures thereof, - | 20 | 22 |
| Glauber ſalts, (per cwt.) - | 20 | 20 |
| Gauzes, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Geneva, (ſee ſpirits) - | | |

Ginger,

| | cents | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| Ginger, - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Girandoles, or parts thereof, - | 20 | 22 |
| Goloſhoes, (per pair. ſee ſhoes) - | 15 | 16½ |
| Gloves and mittens, of every kind, | 15 | 16½ |
| Gold, ſilver and plated ware, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Gold and ſilver lace, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Goods, wares and merchandiſe imported directly from China or India in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, except teas, China ware and all other articles liable to higher rates of duties, - - - | | 12½ |
| Goods, wares and merchandiſe intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place, in the ſame ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, ſpirits excepted, - - | free | free |
| Goods, wares and merchandize not herein otherwiſe particularly enumerated and deſcribed, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Glue, - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Gunpowder, to May 22, 1795, | free | free |
| ——————after the 22, May 1795, | 10 | 11 |
| Hangers, or parts thereof, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Hair-powder, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Hats, caps and bonnets, of every kind, | 15 | 16½ |
| Hemp, (per cwt.) - - | 100 | 10 |
| Hides, raw, - - - | free | free |
| Houſhold furniture of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, - | free | free |
| Implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons who come to reſide in the United States, - | free | free |

| | cents | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| Indigo, (per pound) - - - | 25 | 27½ |
| Iron Wire, - - - | free | free |
| ——steel or braſs locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and viſes, - - | 10 | 11 |
| ——caſt, ſlit, and rolled, and all other manufactures of iron, ſteel or braſs or of which either of theſe metals is the articles of chief value, not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Jewellery and paſte work, - - | 5 | 16½ |
| Lace of gold and ſilver, - | 5 | 16½ |
| Laces and lawns, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Laces, lines, fringes, taſſels and trimmings, commonly uſed by upholſterers, coachmakers and ſaddlers, | 15 | 16½ |
| Lampblack, - - | 0 | 11 |
| Lapis calaminaris, - - | free | free |
| Leather, tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated | 15 | 16½ |
| Lead and muſket ball, to May 22, 1795, - | free | free |
| ——after May 22, 1795, (per pound) | 1 | 1 1/10 |
| ——All other manufactures of lead or in which lead is the chief article, | 1 | 1 1/10 |
| Lemons and limes, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Linen or cotton manufactures, or of both, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, printed ſtained or coloured, - | 12½ | 13¾ |
| Linen not printed, ſtained or coloured, | 10 | 11 |
| Liſbon and Oporto wines, (per gallon) | 25 | 27½ |
| Looking glaſs, - - - | 20 | 22 |

| | cents. | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| MANUFACTURES of tin, pewter and copper, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| ——— ——— of iron, ſteel or braſs, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated | 15 | 16½ |
| ——— ——— of leather, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, - | 15 | 16 |
| ——— ——— of lead, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated, (per pound) | 1 | 1 1/10 |
| ——— ——— of cotton or linen, or of both, printed, ſtained or coloured | 12½ | 13⅜ |
| ——— ——— —of ditto, not printed ained or coloured, - | 10 | 11 |
| ——— ——— of glaſs, (ſee glaſs) | | |
| ——— ——— of tobacco, (ſee ſnuff and tobacco) - - | | |
| ——— ——— of wood, (ſee cabinet wares and woods) - - | | |
| ——— ——— of the United States, ſpirits excepted, - - | free | free |
| Mat and floor cloths, or parts of either, | 15 | 16½ |
| Malt, (per buſhel) - - | 10 | 11 |
| Marble, ſlate and other ſtone, bricks tiles, tables, mortars and other utenſils of marble or ſlate, and generally all ſtone and earthen ware, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Madeira wines, (ſee wines) - | | |
| Malaga wine, per gallon, - | 20 | 22 |
| Mace - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Merchandize, goods and wares, imported directly from China or India, in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, except teas, china ware, and all | | |

| | cents | ad v. |
|---|---|---|
| other articles liable to higher rates of duties, | | 12½ |
| Merchandize, goods and wares, intended to be re-exported to a foreign port or place in the same ship or vessel in which they shall be imported—and all articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States—spirits excepted, | free | free |
| Merchandize, goods and wares not herein otherwise particularly enumerated and described, | 10 | 11 |
| Mittens and gloves of every kind, | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Millenary ready made, | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Molasses, (per gallon) | 3 | 3 1/10 |
| Muskets and fire locks, with bayonets suited to the same, and musket ball, to May 22, 1795, | free | free |
| ——— or parts of either, after the 22, May 1795, | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Muskets and fire locks, without bayonets, or parts of either | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Mustard in flour, | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Muslins and muslinets printed, stained or coloured, | 12½ | 13¾ |
| ——— not printed, stained or coloured, | 10 | 11 |
| NAILS, (per pound) | 2 | 2⅕ |
| Nankeens, | ½ | 1 ¼ |
| Nutmegs, | 5 | 6⅔ |
| Oranges, | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Ornaments for women's head dresses, | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Ointments, oil and odors, (see powders, pastes, &c.) | 15 | 16⅔ |
| Olives, | 15 | 6⅔ |
| Oil, | 15 | 16⅔ |

Oports

| | cent | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| Oporto and Lisbon wine, (per gallon) | 25 | 27½ |
| Paper hangings, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| ——— writing and wrapping, - | 10 | 11 |
| ——— sh at ng and cartidge, - | 15 | 16 |
| Painters colours, whether dry or ground in oil, except those commonly us d in dying, - - - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Packthread and twine (per cwt.) | 400 | 440 |
| Paste board, parchment and vellum, | 10 | 11 |
| Paste work and jewellery, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Phaetons, or parts thereof, - | 20 | 22 |
| Plaister of Paris - - | free | free |
| Pewter manufactures, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| ——— old - - | free | free |
| Pepper, (per pound) - - | 6 | 6⅗ |
| Perfumes, - - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Pistols, to May 22, 1795, - | free | free |
| ——— or parts thereof after the 22d May, 1795 - | 15 | 16½ |
| Pictures and prints, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Pimento (per pound) - - | 4 | 4⅘ |
| Pickle of all sorts, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Printing types, - | 10 | 11 |
| Printed, stained or coloured goods or manufactures of cotton, or of linen or of both, - - | 12½ | 13¾ |
| Philosophical apparatus, specially imported for any seminary of learning. | free | free |
| Porter, beer and ale in casks, or bottles (per gall.) | 8 | 8⅘ |
| ———, on value of the bottles | 10 | 11 |
| Powder for the hair, - | 15 | 16½ |
| ——— gunpowder to May 22, 1795, | free | free |
| ——— after the 22d May 1795, | 10 | 11 |
| Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, oint- | | |

ments

| | cent. | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| ments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or compositions commonly called sweet scents odours, perfumes, or cosmetics —and all powders or preparations for the teeth or gums, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Plumbs and prunes, - | 5 | 2½ |
| Raisins, - - - | 5 | 6½ |
| Raw hides and skins, - | free | free |
| Rum, (see spirit) - | | |
| Salt, weighing more than 56 pounds per bushel, - | 12 | 13⅕ |
| ——weighing 56 pounds per bushel, or less - (See note at the end) | 12 | 13⅕ |
| Salt glauber (per cwt) - | 00 | 20 |
| Stained printed or coloured goods, or manufactures of cotton or of linen or of both, - - - | 1½ | 13¾ |
| Salt petre, - - | free | free |
| Saint Lucar wines, (per gallon) - | 3 | 33 |
| Starch, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Sail cloth, - - | 5 | 11 |
| Slate, stone and stone ware, - | 15 | 6½ |
| Saddles, or parts thereof, - | 0 | 1 |
| Satins and other wrought silks, | 0 | 1 |
| Steel, (per cwt) - | 00 | 110 |
| ——iron or brass locks, hinges, hoes anvils and vises, - | 0 | 11 |
| ——all other manufactures of steel, | 15 | 16½ |
| Sheathing and cartridge paper, | 15 | 16½ |
| Sherry wine (per gallon) - | 3 | 3 10 |
| Sea stores of ships or vessels, - | free | free |
| Spermaceti candles (per pound) | 6 | 6⅕ |
| Sweet scents, (see powders, pastes, &c.) | 15 | 16½ |

Spirits

| | cents. | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| Spirits distilled in foreign countries, viz | | |
| From grain, First proof, (per gallon) | 28 | 30 4/5 |
| Second do. - | 29 | 1 9/10 |
| Third do per gallon - | 31 | 4 1/10 |
| Fourth do. - | 34 | 37 2/5 |
| Fifth do. - | | 44 |
| Sixth do. - | 50 | 55 |
| From other materials - | | |
| First proof - | 25 | 27 1/2 |
| Second do. - | 25 | 27 1/2 |
| Third do. - | 28 | 30 4/5 |
| Fourth do. - | 3 | 3 3/5 |
| Fifth do. - | | 1 4/5 |
| Sixth do. - | 46 | 50 3/5 |
| Spirits distilled in the United States imported in the same ship or vessels in which they had been previously exported from the United States, viz. | | |
| From Molasses, | | |
| First proof (per gallon) | 13 | 13 |
| Second do. - | 14 | 14 |
| Third do. - | 15 | 15 |
| Fourth do. - | 17 | 17 |
| Fifth do. - | 21 | 21 |
| Sixth do. - | 28 | 18 |
| From materials of the growth or produce of the United States - | | |
| First proof, (per gallon) | 7 | 7 |
| Second do. - | 8 | 8 |
| Third do. - | 9 | 9 |
| Fourth do. - | 11 | 11 |
| Fifth do. - | 13 | 13 |
| Sixth do. - | 18 | 18 |
| Spikes, per pound, - | 1 | 1 1/10 |
| Silver and plated ware, - | 15 | 16 1/2 |

Silver

| | cent | ad v. |
|---|---|---|
| Silver lace, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Skins raw, - | free | free |
| Shoes and slippers of silk, per pair | 25 | 27½ |
| —— other shoes and slippers for men and women, clogs and goloshoes, | 15 | 16½ |
| —— other shoes and slippers for children, | 10 | 11 |
| Swords and cutlasses, to May 22, 1795, | free | free |
| ——— ——— or parts of either after May 22, 1795, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Stockings, - - | 5 | 16½ |
| Stone and earthen ware, - - | 5 | 16½ |
| Soap, per pound - | 2 | 2½ |
| Solos and other carriages, or parts thereof, - | 20 | 22 |
| Sulphur, - - | free | free |
| Sugars; brown, per lb. - | 1½ | 1 3/20 |
| ——— white clayed, - | 3 | 3 3/10 |
| ——— ditto powdered, - | 3 | 3 3/10 |
| ——— all other clayed or powdered, | 1½ | 5 13/20 |
| ——— lump, - | 6½ | 7 3/10 |
| ——— loaf, - | 9 | 9 9/10 |
| ——— other refined, - | 6½ | 7 3/10 |
| Sugar candy, - - | 10 | 11 |
| Snuff, - | 22 | 24⅕ |
| Tassels and trimmings commonly used by Upholsterers, Coachmakers and Saddlers, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Tables of marble, slate or other stone or parts thereof - | 15 | 16½ |
| Tallow candles, per pound - | 2 | 2⅕ |
| Teas. From China and India, - | | |
| Bohea, - - | 10 | 15 |
| Souchong and other black teas, | 18 | 27 |
| Hyson, imperial, gunpowder or gomee, - | 32 | 50 |

Other

| | ent | ad v. |
|---|---|---|
| Other green teas, - | 20 | 30 |
| From Europe. | | |
| Bohea, - - | 12 | 15 |
| Souchong and other black teas, | 24 | 27 |
| Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee - | 40 | 50 |
| Other green teas - | 24 | 30 |
| From any other place. | | |
| Bohea - - | 13 | 16½ |
| Souchong and other black teas, | 27 | 33⅞ |
| Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, or gomee. - | 50 | 55 |
| Other green teas, - | 30 | 33 |
| Teneriffe wine, per gallon - | 20 | 22 |
| Twine and pack-thread, per cwt. | 4 | 4 10 |
| Tin manufactures, - | 15 | 15½ |
| —— in pigs and plates, - | free | free |
| Tinctures, (see powders, pastes, &c) | 15 | 16½ |
| Tiles and bricks, - | 15 | 16½ |
| Toys, not otherwise enumerated, | 1 | 1 ½ |
| Tobacco manufactured, (other than snuff | 10 | 11 |
| Tools of the trade or profession of perso who come to reside in the United State | free | free |
| Types for printing, - | 10 | 11 |
| Velvets and velverets, - | 10 | 11 |
| Wares of tin, pewter and copper, | 15 | 16½ |
| —— earthen or stone, - | 15 | 16½ |
| —— china, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| —— gold, silver and plated, | 15 | 16½ |
| Wares, goods and merchandize importe directly from China or India in ships o vessels not of the United State, excep teas, china ware, and all other arti cles liable to higher rate of duties, | | 12½ |

Wares

| | cents. | adv. |
|---|---|---|
| Wares, goods and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, (ſpirits excepted) | free | free |
| Wafers, - - | 1 | 16⅔ |
| Waters and waſhes, ſeepowders, palles, &c | 15 | 16½ |
| Walking ſticks, whips and cane, | 10 | 11 |
| Wax candles, (per pound) | 6 | 6⅔ |
| Watches and clocks, or parts of either | 15 | 16½ |
| Wines in caſks, bottles, or other veſſels. | | |
| ——— London particular Madeira (per gallon) - | 56 | 61⅗ |
| ——— London market, do. - | 49 | 53 9/10 |
| ——— Other, do. - | 40 | 44 |
| ——— Sherry, - | 33 | 36 3/10 |
| ——— Burgundy and Champaign, | 40 | 44 |
| ——— St. Lucar, - | 30 | 33 |
| ——— Liſbon and Oporto, - | 25 | 27½ |
| ——— Teneriffe Fayal, and Malaga, | 20 | 22 |
| ——— All other wines not to exceed thirty cents per gallon in American veſſels, or thirty three cents per gallon in Foreign veſſels, nor be leſs than ten cents per gallon in American veſſels, or eleven cents per gallon in Foreign veſſels, - | 40 | 44 |
| On value of the bottles, - | 10 | 11 |
| Window glaſs, - - | 15 | 16½ |
| Wire of braſs and iron, - | free | free |
| Wool and cotton cards, (per dozen) | 50 | 55 |
| Wool unmanufactured, - | free | free |
| Wood (unmanufactured) - | free | free |
| Wood manufactured (excluſive of cabinet wares,) - - | 12½ | 13¾ |
| Yarn untarred, (per cwt.) | 225 | 247½ |
| All other goods not before particularly enumerated and deſcribed, - | 10 | 11 |

Note

Note. The duties on Salt are to be eſtimated at the rate of twelve cents per buſhel weighing fifty-ſix pounds or leſs; but the additional duties on Salt imported in Foreign veſſels, will reſult from the quantity by meaſurement only; thus,

Suppoſe a cargo of ſalt to contain by meaſurement 4000 buſhels, and that the ſame cargo weighs 280,000lb. the duties will be as follow, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| If imported in an American veſſel, 280,000lbs. at 12 cents per 56lbs is Dolls. - | 600 |
| If imported in a Foreign veſſel, 280,000lbs. at 12 cent per 56lbs. is Dolls. | 600 |
| Additional duty on 4000 buſhels, at 1 1-5 cent per buſhel, - - | 48 |
| Dollars | 648 |

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A GENERAL ABSTRACT from the REVENUE LAWS; wherein the ſeveral Parts of the ACTS are digeſted, and tranſpoſed under diſtinct Heads, agreeably to the Subjects with which they have relation.

1ſt. Of the Duty of Maſters of Veſſels.

EVERY maſter of a veſſel, bound to the diſtrict of Nottingham, muſt, on penalty of five hundred dollars, depoſit with the ſurveyor of the port of Town Creek, a manifeſt of the cargo, unleſs he ſhall have previouſly delivered one to ſome officer of the cuſtoms coming on board; bound to the diſtrict of Tappahannock, with the ſurveyor of the port of Urbanna; to the diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, with the collector of Norfolk

folk and Portſmouth, or of Hampton; to the diſtrict of South Quay, with the collector of Edenton. Which manifeſts, the reſpective collectors and ſurveyors muſt, after regiſtry, tranſmit, duly certified, to the officer with whom entry is to be made.

Alſo, every maſter of a veſſel, belonging wholly, or in part, to citizens of the United States, muſt, on arrival from any foreign country, have an accurate and true manifeſt of the cargo on board; and in default thereof, he forfeits the value of all goods not included in ſuch manifeſt, unleſs due proof be made that no part of the cargo had been unſhipped ſince taken on board, and that ſuch manifeſt had been loſt, or miſlaid, or defaced by accident, or was incorrect by miſtake.

Which manifeſt, every maſter of a veſſel, as aforeſaid, muſt, on penalty of a ſum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, produce to the firſt officer of the cuſtoms, who ſhall appear on board, after his arrival within four leagues of the coaſts of the United States; and alſo to the firſt ſuch officer, who ſhall appear on board after his arrival in a diſtrict in which any part of his cargo is to be diſcharged; delivering, in either caſe, a copy thereof, by himſelf ſubſcribed. The production of the manifeſt and receipt of the copy, ſuch officer muſt certify reſpectively, on penalty of five hundred dollars; certifying on the original, the day and year when produced, and the delivery of a copy; and on the copy, the day and year it was delivered. He muſt alſo tranſmit the ſaid copy to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch veſſel is bound.

If any part of the cargoes of ſuch veſſels, as laden with goods, and bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coaſt, be unladen previous to their coming into port, and being legally authorized to unlade, all the goods ſo unladen, and any veſſel or boat into which they may be put, are forfeited; and the maſter and mate of the veſſel ſo unladen, forfeit, each, one thouſand dollars; and every other perſon aiding and aſſiſting, treble the value of the goods unladen.—Theſe forfeitures are not, however, incurred in caſe of unavoidable accident, neceſſity, or diſtreſs of weather, if duly notified and ſtrictly proved.

Alſo, if after any ſhip or veſſel has arrived within the limits of a diſtrict of the United States, from a foreign country, ſhe leaves, or attempts to leave it (unleſs to proceed

proceed to a more interior diſtrict), previous to report and entry made, the maſter forfeits four hundred dollars. And the collector, naval officer, ſurveyor, or any revenue cutter, may arreſt and bring her back; unleſs the departure was occaſioned by diſtreſs of weather, dureſs of enemies, or other neceſſity, which in either caſe muſt be ſtrictly proved.

Further, every maſter of a veſſel (ſhips of war and public packets excepted) muſt, within twenty-four hours after his arrival in any port of the United States (if the uſual hours of buſineſs will permit) make report thereof to the chief officer of the cuſtoms at the port, and within forty-eight hours, a further report of the cargo, and deliver a manifeſt to the collector. In default of which, he forfeits one thouſand dollars.

But maſters of veſſels, whereof only part of the cargoes is deſtined to any particular port of the United States, may, after paying or ſecuring the duties of ſuch part, and giving bond equal to the amount of duties on the remainder, that no part thereof ſhall be landed in the United States without due entry, proceed to the port or place of their deſtination.

And when the cargoes of any veſſels are deſtined to ports in different diſtricts, the maſter thereof may proceed from diſtrict to diſtrict, paying in each diſtrict the duties on ſuch goods as may be delivered therein, and giving bond to the collector of the diſtrict where they firſt arrived, for their due entry in every other diſtrict, and alſo obtaining from the reſpective collectors, to whom any part of their cargoes may be reported, copies of ſuch reports, and certificates of the quantity and particulars of the goods delivered.—Any maſter, in default of obtaining ſuch copy and certificate, or neglecting to produce them to any ſubſequent collector, forfeits five hundred dollars.—But in caſe of ſpirits, ſuch certificates muſt be had from, and produced to the officers of inſpection.

Sea-ſtores, being exempt from duty, muſt be deſignated as ſuch in the maſters report; and if exceſſive, the duty may be eſtimated on the exceſs, the value whereof is forfeited unleſs ſuch duty be paid; as alſo treble the value of any articles thereof, if landed for ſale.—Veſſels not bound to the United States, but putting in, in diſtreſs, the maſter and mate muſt, within twenty-four hours, make proteſt, ſetting forth the circumſtances of the diſtreſs before a notary public, or other perſon duly au-

thorized; and, within forty-eight hours, report of the cargo as in other cases; and the distress being duly certified by the wardens of the port, permits may, if necessary, be granted for unlading; the collectors causing the goods unladen to be stored, and, if damaged, or if necessary, in repairing the ship, allowing them, the duties thereon being first paid, to be sold.

Masters of vessels bound to foreign ports, previous to obtaining a clearance, must deliver to the collector of the district from which they are about to sail, manifests of their cargoes; and any master departing without a clearance, forfeits two hundred dollars.

The penalty of false swearing, as well of masters of vessels, as of the owners or consignees of goods, or their factors or agents, is fine or imprisonment, or both; not exceeding, in case of the former, one thousand dollars; of the latter, one year.

No master of a vessel arriving at any port, where there is a post office, may report or make entry, till he has delivered to the post master all letters in his possession, directed to any person within the United States.

2d. Of the Duty of the Owners or Consignees of Goods.

Within fifteen days after the master of any vessel shall have made report to the collector, the owners or consignees, or their factors or agents must, on oath or affirmation, make entry with the said collector, of the goods consigned to them, particularizing the marks, numbers and contents of each package; or if in bulk, the quantity and quality; producing the original invoices, documents, and bills of lading, and declaring, that should any other goods afterwards appear to be consigned to them, they will make it known in order to a due entry thereof.

Articles exempt from duty, as clothes, books, household furniture, &c. must be separately and distinctly entered by their owner or his agent; who, according to the best of his knowledge, must make oath respecting such owner, his occupation, arrival or expected arrival; and that the said articles are really intended for his, or his family's use, and not for sale; which oath being endorsed on the entry, must be subscribed by the person making it. And in case such person be not the real owner of the goods, he must give bond, that a like oath shall,

ſhall, within a year be had of the real owner, either taken before the collector with whom the entry is made, or produced to him duly executed. A copy of which oath and entry muſt be tranſmitted to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Report and entry muſt alſo be made on the re-importation of articles of the growth or manufactures of the United States. Such articles being duty-free, their identity muſt be carefully proved. For which purpoſe the oaths of ſuch perſons as have knowledge of the facts are required, relative to the time of their exportation, the ſhip in which, and the perſon by whom exported; and if imported into any other diſtrict than that from which they were exported, a certificate from the collector of the diſtrict, certifying their exportation: ſuch certificate, however, being diſpenſed with, where it cannot be immediately produced, on giving bond for its production within four months.

No goods imported from a foreign country may be unladen till the duties, agreeably to an eſtimate made by the collector and naval officer (where there is one at the port) are paid or ſecured; and a permit, ſigned by the ſaid collector, and counterſigned by the ſaid naval officer (where there is one at the port) granted; nor in any caſe, except by ſpecial licence, unleſs between ſun riſe and ſun ſet. Goods unladen in violation of theſe reſtrictions (as alſo the veſſel and her tackle, where the value of the goods amounts to four hundred dollars) are forfeited; and every perſon concerned therein incurs a penalty of four hundred dollars, of being advertized in the public papers, and incapacity of holding office for ſeven years. Alſo goods requiring to be weighed or gauged, may not, on penalty of forfeiture, be removed from the wharf where firſt landed, without the preſence of a proper officer, till it be done.

Goods whereof the entry does not ſpecify the particulars, are required to be ſtored till the particulars are aſcertained, and the duties adjuſted. And in all caſes, where the final adjuſtment of the duties exceeds the eſtimate thereof before taken, the difference is to be paid to the collector; and where it is leſs than ſuch eſtimate, the party having paid or ſecured them agreeably thereto, to be refunded or credited, as the caſe may be.

### 3d. Of the Duty of the Officers of the Customs.

The Officers of the customs are required to take oath and give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; and for default of the former, they incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

The collectors are empowered, in presence of the naval officer, where there is one, to administer the necessary oaths to masters of vessels, the owners of goods, &c. And collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of ports, may, in case of absence or sickness, act by deputy.

To superintend the delivery of goods, inspectors may be put and kept on board of vessels, while lying in port, or while going from district to district, may prohibit any goods from being unladen without a permit, and after sun set, secure the hatches, which may not be opened, except in their presence, on penalty of two hundred dollars.—In like manner the officers of the customs, including those of the revenue cutters, may as well without as within their respective districts, go on board all such vessels as, bound to the United States, have arrived within four leagues of the coast, may demand manifests, examine the cargoes, and designate any trunk or package, being separate from the rest of the cargo, sealing the same if thought proper, and transmitting to the collectors of the districts to which such vessels are bound, a particular account thereof; and any such trunk or package, on arrival, not appearing, or the seal being broken, subjects the master to a penalty of two hundred dollars. Such officers may in like circumstances, make seizures, where goods are legally forfeited; and if, in any case, impeded or resisted in the execution of their duty, the person offending forfeits a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Entries on the delivery of the cargoes of vessels, must, when such delivery is completed, be compared with the entries of the owners or consignees, and the result endorsed on the respective entries, and subscribed by the officers making the comparison. And in case any package which shall have been reported, be missing, the master forfeits five hundred dollars; but may save the penalty by making due proof before proper authority, that no part of his cargo since taken on board, had been unshipped, except, as contained in his report, or that such disagreement was by accident or mistake.

In

In case any goods, other than salt and coal, remain on board any vessel fifteen days after the master's report is required to be made, the same must, by the inspectors, bedelivered into the custody of the collector; who keeping them at the risk of the owner, may, at the expiration of nine months, if claim be not previously made, cause them to be appraised by two reputable merchants (to ascertain the duties thereon) and sold at public auction, retaining the duties, and paying the overplus, if any, for the use of the owner, into the treasury of the United States.—And when goods are damaged, or not accompanied with the original invoice, the duties may be ascertained by appraisement of two merchants, the collector choosing one, and the owner the other: or goods not accompanied with invoices, may at the option and risk of the owner, be kept by the collector till the invoice be obtained. But goods entered and not invoiced are forfeited; and any collector suspecting invoices to be not according to the true value of the goods, may cause an appraisement thereof to be made, as in case of damaged goods.

On suspicion of fraud, packages, whereof entry has been made, may, in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, be opened and examined; and in case of disagreement, unless it be proved to have been by accident or mistake, such articles as disagree with their respective entries, are subject to forfeiture. Goods concealed with intention to defraud the revenue, are also, if found, subject to forfeiture. And any person purchasing goods liable to seizure, knowing them to be such, forfeits double their value.

Officers of the customs, demanding or receiving other than legal fees, incur a penalty of two hundred dollars; and, accepting a bribe or reward, for conniving at a false entry of vessels or goods, a penalty of, not less than two hundred, nor greater than two thousand dollars. And persons giving or offering such bribe or reward, incur a like penalty.

### 4th. Of the Payment of Duties, &c.

In all cases where the duties do not exceed fifty dollars, they must be paid immediately; but where they exceed that sum, they may be either paid immediately, or secured by bond, for their payment, if accruing on West-India goods, other than salt, in four months; on salt in nine months;

months; on wines in twelve months; and on all other articles, teas excepted, one half in six, one quarter in nine, and the remainder in twelve months; which bond may at the option of the obligor, either include one or more sureties, or, without sureties, be accompanied with a deposit of part of the goods. And the duties on teas may be secured, by bond with sureties, payable in one year; or by bond, without sureties, in double their amount payable in two years; the teas being deposited at the risk and expence of the importers, in ware-houses agreed on between them and an inspector. And in case of deposit, any part of teas may be delivered to the owners on paying, or further securing the payment of the duties, by bond with sureties, to be paid, where the duties do not exceed one hundred dollars, in four months; where they exceed one hundred, and do not exceed five hundred dollars, in eight months; or where they exceed five hundred dollars, in twelve months. But the credit by the last mentioned bond must not exceed two years from the deposit of the teas; the collector then having power to cause so much thereof to be sold at public auction as will discharge the arrears of duties still due, with cost of sale.

Bonds for duties not being paid at the time they become due, the collectors are required to institute suits for their recovery; and in case of insolvency, the debts due to the United States have priority.

5th. Of the Manner in which Goods must be imported.

Spirits, wines, and teas, must on pain of forfeiture, at least of the two former, be landed under the superintendency of some officer of inspection, to whom all permits from collectors for their landing must be previously produced.

Distilled spirits may not be imported in any cask which shall have been marked pursuant to any law respecting such spirits, on pain of forfeiture of the spirits and the ship or vessel importing them. Nor may any distilled spirits, except arrack, and sweet cordials, be imported in casks of less capacity than ninety gallons, on pain of forfeiture.—Ale, beer, or porter may not be imported in less casks than of the capacity of forty gallons, or in less packages than six dozen bottles, on pain of forfeiture thereof, and of the ship or vessel importing them.—

No goods other than household furniture, and clothes for

perſons coming into the United States, for the purpoſe of becoming inhabitants, may be brought from a foreign country, into any diſtrict thereof, Louiſville, Champlain, and South Hero, excepted, in any other manner than by ſea, nor by ſea in veſſels leſs than thirty tons burthen, on pain of forfeiture of all ſuch goods, and the carriages, teams, or veſſels by which conveyed.

## DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Timothy Pickering, ſecretary, ſalary 3000 dollars.

Secretary's Office.

John Stagg, jun. chief clerk.

Clerks,

| | |
|---|---|
| Philip Audiburt, | William Burton, |
| Nathan Jones, | Samuel Lewis. |
| John Powell, | M. Pourchereſſe, |
| Andrew B. Bankſon, | Nathaniel Thomas. |

Frederick Spriggs, doorkeeper.

Accountant's Office.

Joſeph Howell, accountant, ſalary 1200 dollars.

Clerks,

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Mifflin, | Charles Heath, |
| Philip Hagner, | Joſeph Parker, |
| Stephen Hillis, | Benjamin Betterton. |
| Henry Barry, | |

Samuel Hodgſon, ſuperint. of the arſenals and milit. ſtores.

Tench Francis, purveyor.

The ſalaries of the chief clerks in the reſpective offices, are 800 dolls. and the average ſalaries of the clerks, 500 each per ann.

Monthly Pay and Subſiſtence of the Army.

| General Staff. | monthly pay dolls. | monthly allowf. for dolls | rat or money in lieu dolls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major General | 166 | 20 | 15 |
| Brigadier general | 104 | 16 | 12 |
| Quarter maſter | 100 | 14 | 6 |
| Adjutant, to do alſo the duty of inſpect. | 75 | | |
| Chaplain | 50 | | |
| Surgeon | 70 | 10 | 3 |
| Deputy quarter maſter | 50 | | |
| Aid-de-camp in addition to his pay in the line | 24 | 10 | 4 |
| Brigade Major, to act as deputy inſpector, | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spector, in addition to his pay in the line - - | 24 | 10 | 4 |
| Principal artificer - - | 40 | | |
| Second artificer - - - | 26 | | |
| Regimental. | | | |
| Lieutenant colonel commandant - - | 75 | 12 | 6 |
| Major commandant of artillery and of dragoons | 55 | 10 | 4 |
| Paymaſter, in addition to his pay in the line | 10 | | |
| Quartermaſter, in addition, &c. | 8 | | |
| Adjutant, in addition, &c. | 10 | | |
| Majors of infantry - - - | 50 | 10 | 4 |
| Captains - - - - | 40 | | 3 |
| Lieutenants - - - - | 26 | | 2 |
| Enſigns and Cornets - - | 20 | | 2 |
| Surgeons - - - - | 45 | 10 | 1 |
| Mates - - - - | 30 | 6 | 1 |
| Serjeant majors and Quarter maſter ſerjeants - - - - | 7 | | 1 |
| Senior muſicians - - - | 6 | | 11 |
| Serjeants - - - - | 6 | | 1 |
| Corporals - - - - | 5 | | 3 |
| Privates - - - - | 3 | | 3 |
| Muſicians - - - - | 4 | | 11 |
| Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates - - | 8 | | |
| Matrons and nurſes in the hoſpital | 8 | | |

THE

## THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David Rittenhouſe, director. | Salary, | 2000. |
| (Not appointed), aſſayer, | | 1500. |
| Henry Voight, chief coiner, | | 1500. |
| Robert Scott, engraver, | | 1200. |
| George Way, treaſurer, | | 1200. |

The COINS of the United States, as eſtabliſhed by Law, are,

GOLD COINS.

| | Dolls. | | Grains of fine gold. | Grains of ſtandard do. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eagles, value, each | 10 | containing | 247 4-8 | 270 |
| Half Eagles, | 5 | containing | 123 6-8 | 135 |
| Quarter Eagles, | 2½ | containing | 61 7-8 | 67½ |

SILVER COINS.

| | | Grains of pure ſilver. | | Grains of ſtandard do |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dollars, | | 371 | 4-16 | 416 |
| Half Dollars, | | 185 | 10-16 | 208 |
| Quarter Dollars, | containing | 92 | 13-16 or, | 104 |
| Diſmes, | | 37 | 2-16 | 41 3-5 |
| Half Diſmes, | | 18 | 9-16 | 20 4-5 |

COPPER COINS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cents, value, each | 1-100 doll. | containing | 208 grs. of |
| Half Cent, | 1-200 | containing | 104 copper. |

The following devices are to be engraven on the reſpective coins, viz on one ſide of them an impreſſion emblematic of liberty, with an inſcription of the word, LIBERTY, and the year of the coinage; and on the reverſe of each of the gold and ſilver coins, the figure of an eagle, with the inſcription, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: of the copper, an inſcription expreſſing its denomination and value.

The denominations of money of account, as they are by law required to be uſed in the public offices, and in all judicial proceedings of the United States, are dollars, the (the dollar being the unit) diſmes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thouſandths of a dollar.

The ſtandard of the gold coins is eſtabliſhed to be eleven parts fine to one part alloy; and that of the ſilver coins, one thouſand four hundred and eighty five parts

fine

fine to one hundred and seventy nine parts alloy; and the proportional value of gold to that of silver, coined agreeably to these standards, as fifteen to one.

For the time being, the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal are allowed to be legal tender in the payment of all debts and demands within the United States, at the several rates following, to wit, the gold coins of Great Britain, and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains of actual weight thereof; and those of France, and Spain, of their present standard at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains and two fifths of a grain; the Spanish milled dollar, containing not less than seventeen penny-weights and seven grains, at one hundred cents, and in proportion for the parts thereof; and the crown of France, containing not less than eighteen penny-weights and seventeen grains, at one hundred and ten cents. Provided that no foreign coin, issued subsequent to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be tender, till samples thereof shall have been assayed at the mint, and found to be respectively agreeable to the several standards established by law.

But at the expiration of three years from the time, when the coining of gold and silver shall commence at the mint, all foreign coins, excepting the Spanish milled dollar and the parts of the same, are to cease from being tender as aforesaid, till coined anew.

And from the completion of six calendar months, after cents and half cents to the amount of fifty thousand dollars shall have been coined and paid into the treasury, no copper coin, other than the abovesaid will be permitted to be offered in payments of any kind, on penalty of a fine of ten dollars, and forfeiture of the pieces so offered.

Four different currencies, or rates, at which any one species of coin of the same value is reckoned in the denominations of account, have, perhaps from the first settlement of America, been, and still continue to be used in different parts of the union. In the New England States, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode-Island and Connecticut; in Vermont, Virginia, and Kentucky, the dollar is reckoned at six shillings; in New York, and North Carolina, at eight shillings; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland,

Maryland, at ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence; and in South-Carolina, and Georgia, at four ſhillings and eight pence.

Conceiving, that in an extenſive and commercial nation, the trade and intercourſe of one extremity with another, will frequently render it neceſſary to reduce the currency of the one to that of the other, we have framed the following

RULES for reducing the Currencies of the different States to a par with each other; as alſo, for reducing the Money of account of the United States to thoſe Currencies, and vice verſa, by Decimals.

1. To reduce New England, &c. to New-York and North-Carolina currency, to any given ſum add its third part; and vice verſa, ſubtract a fourth part.

2. To reduce New-England, &c. to New-Jerſey, &c. currency, add to any given ſum its fourth part; and vice verſa, ſubtract a fifth part.

3. To reduce New-England, &c. to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 9 to 7; and vice verſa, as 7 to 9, ſo is the one currency to the other.

4. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to New-Jerſey, &c. currency, as 16 to 15; and vice verſa, as 15 to 16, ſo is the one to the other.

5. To reduce New-York and North-Carolina, to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 12 to 7; and vice verſa, as 7 to 12, ſo is the one to the other.

6. To reduce New-Jerſey, &c. to South Carolina and Georgia currency, as 45 to 28, and vice verſa; as 28 to 45, ſo is the one to the other.

7. To reduce either of the above currencies to the money of account of the United States, let the inferior denominations, if any, in the given ſum be annexed to the pounds in decimals, and divide, if the rate of the dollar be ſix ſhillings, by ,3; if eight ſhillings, by ,4; if ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence, by ,375; if four ſhillings and eight-pence, by ,23; and pointing off the decimal according to rule, the figures to the left will be dollars, thoſe to the right, decimals of a dollar, or diſmes, cents and mills. And to reduce the money of account of the United States to either of the aforeſaid currencies, multiply reſpectively by the decimals, by which, in the former caſe, it was directed to divide, and the product will be pounds and decimals of a pound.

TABLE shewing the number of Cents, and Decimal Parts of Cents, (or Mills) in any Number of Shillings and Pence less than a Dollar, in the Currencies of the different States.

| Shillings and pence. | | N. England, Vermont, Virginia, & Kentucky. | New-York and North-Carolina. | New-Jersey, Pensylv. Delaware, & Maryl. | South-Carolina and Georgia. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. | d. | cents. | cents. | cents. | cents. |
| 0 | 1 | 1,38 | 1,04 | 1,11 | 1,78 |
| 0 | 2 | 2,77 | 2,08 | 2,22 | 3,57 |
| 0 | 3 | 4,16 | 3,12 | 3,33 | 5,35 |
| 0 | 4 | 5,55 | 4,16 | 4,44 | 7,14 |
| 0 | 5 | 6,74 | 5,20 | 5,55 | 8,92 |
| 0 | 6 | 8,33 | 6,24 | 6,66 | 10,71 |
| 0 | 7 | 9,72 | 7,28 | 7,77 | 12,50 |
| 0 | 8 | 11,11 | 8,32 | 8,88 | 14,28 |
| 0 | 9 | 12,50 | 9,37 | 10,00 | 16,07 |
| 0 | 10 | 13,88 | 10,41 | 11,11 | 17,85 |
| 0 | 11 | 15,27 | 11,45 | 12,22 | 19,64 |
| 1 | 0 | 16,66 | 12,50 | 13,33 | 21,42 |
| 1 | 1 | 18,05 | 13,54 | 14,44 | 23,21 |
| 1 | 2 | 19,44 | 14,58 | 15,55 | 25,00 |
| 1 | 3 | 20,83 | 15,62 | 16,66 | 26,78 |
| 1 | 4 | 22,22 | 16,66 | 17,77 | 28,57 |
| 1 | 5 | 23,61 | 17,70 | 18,88 | 30,35 |
| 1 | 6 | 25,00 | 18,75 | 20,00 | 32,14 |
| 1 | 7 | 26,38 | 19,79 | 21,11 | 33,92 |
| 1 | 8 | 27,77 | 20,83 | 22,22 | 35,71 |
| 1 | 9 | 29,16 | 21,87 | 23,33 | 37,50 |
| 1 | 10 | 30,55 | 22,91 | 24,44 | 39,28 |
| 1 | 11 | 31,94 | 23,95 | 25,55 | 41,07 |
| 2 | 0 | 33,33 | 25,00 | 26,66 | 42,85 |
| 2 | 1 | 34,72 | 26,04 | 27,77 | 44,64 |
| 2 | 2 | 36,11 | 27,08 | 28,88 | 46,42 |
| 2 | 3 | 37,50 | 28,12 | 30,00 | 48,21 |
| 2 | 4 | 38,88 | 29,16 | 31,11 | 50,00 |

TABLE

TABLE, &c. continued.

| s | d. | N.E. &c. | N.Y. &c. | N.E. &c. | S.C. &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cents. | cents. | cents. | cents. |
| 2 | 5 | 40,27 | 30,20 | 32,22 | 51 78 |
| 2 | 6 | 41,66 | 31,24 | 33,33 | 53.57 |
| 2 | 7 | 43,05 | 32,28 | 34.44 | 55 35 |
| 2 | 8 | 44,44 | 33 32 | 35.55 | 57 14 |
| 2 | 9 | 45,83 | 34 37 | 36 66 | 58 92 |
| 2 | 10 | 47,22 | 35.41 | 37 77 | 60 71 |
| 2 | 11 | 48,61 | 36,45 | 38 88 | 62,50 |
| 3 | 0 | 50,00 | 37,50 | 40,00 | 64,28 |
| 3 | 1 | 51,38 | 38,54 | 41,11 | 66,07 |
| 3 | 2 | 52,77 | 39 58 | 42 22 | 67,85 |
| 3 | 3 | 54,16 | 40,62 | 43 33 | 69 64 |
| 3 | 4 | 55,55 | 41 66 | 44.44 | 71 42 |
| 3 | 5 | 56,94 | 42,70 | 45 55 | 73,21 |
| 3 | 6 | 58 33 | 43,75 | 46 66 | 75,00 |
| 3 | 7 | 59 72 | 44 79 | 47 77 | 76,78 |
| 3 | 8 | 61,11 | 45 83 | 48 88 | 78,57 |
| 3 | 9 | 62,50 | 46 87 | 50,00 | 80,35 |
| 3 | 10 | 63,88 | 47,91 | 51 11 | 82 14 |
| 3 | 11 | 65,27 | 48,95 | 52 22 | 83,92 |
| 4 | 0 | 66 66 | 50,00 | 53 33 | 85,71 |
| 4 | 1 | 68.05 | 51,04 | 54 44 | 87,50 |
| 4 | 2 | 69,44 | 52,08 | 55 55 | 89,28 |
| 4 | 3 | 70,83 | 53,12 | 56 66 | 91,07 |
| 4 | 4 | 72,22 | 54 16 | 57 77 | 92,85 |
| 4 | 5 | 73,61 | 55 20 | 58,88 | 94 64 |
| 4 | 6 | 75.00 | 56 24 | 60,00 | 96 42 |
| 4 | 7 | 76,38 | 57 28 | 61 11 | 98 21 |
| 4 | 8 | 77.77 | 58 32 | 62,22 | 100,00 |
| 4 | 9 | 79,16 | 59 37 | 63 33 | |
| 4 | 10 | 80,55 | 60,41 | 64,44 | |
| 4 | 11 | 81,94 | 61,45 | 65 55 | |
| 5 | 0 | 83,33 | 62 50 | 66 66 | |
| 5 | 1 | 84,72 | 63 54 | 67 77 | |
| 5 | 2 | 86,11 | 64,58 | 68,88 | |
| 5 | 3 | 87,50 | 65,62 | 70,00 | |
| 5 | 4 | 88,88 | 66 66 | 71,11 | |
| 5 | 5 | 90,27 | 67,70 | 72 22 | |

TABLE, &c. continued.

| s. | d. | N.F. | N.E. &c. | N.J &c. | S.C. &c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cents, | cents. | cents. | cents. |
| 5 | 6 | 91,66 | 68,75 | 73 33 | |
| 5 | 7 | 93,05 | 69,79 | 74,44 | |
| 5 | 8 | 94,44 | 70,83 | 75,55 | |
| 5 | 9 | 95,83 | 71,87 | 76,66 | |
| 5 | 10 | 97,22 | 72,91 | 77,77 | |
| 5 | 11 | 98,61 | 73,95 | 78,88 | |
| 6 | 0 | 100,00 | 75,00 | 80,00 | |
| 6 | 1 | — | 76,04 | 81,11 | |
| 6 | 2 | — | 77,08 | 82,22 | |
| 6 | 3 | — | 78,12 | 83,33 | |
| 6 | 4 | — | 79,16 | 84,44 | |
| 6 | 5 | — | 80,20 | 85,55 | |
| 6 | 6 | — | 81,24 | 86,66 | |
| 6 | 7 | — | 82,28 | 87,77 | |
| 6 | 8 | — | 83,32 | 88,88 | |
| 6 | 9 | — | 84,37 | 90,00 | |
| 6 | 10 | — | 85,41 | 91,11 | |
| 6 | 11 | — | 86,45 | 92,22 | |
| 7 | 0 | — | 87,50 | 93,33 | |
| 7 | 1 | — | 88,54 | 94,44 | |
| 7 | 2 | — | 89,58 | 95,55 | |
| 7 | 3 | — | 90,62 | 96,66 | |
| 7 | 4 | — | 91,66 | 97,77 | |
| 7 | 5 | — | 92,70 | 98,88 | |
| 7 | 6 | — | 93 75 | 100,00 | |
| 7 | 7 | — | 94,79 | | |
| 7 | 8 | — | 95,83 | | |
| 7 | 9 | — | 96,87 | | |
| 7 | 10 | — | 97 91 | | |
| 7 | 11 | — | 98,95 | | |
| 8 | 0 | — | 100,00 | | |

| | Cents. | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Dollar | is 100 | One Crown | is 110 |
| One-half | — 50 | One-half do. | — 55 |
| One-quarter do. | — 25 | One Piſtareen | — 20 |
| One-eighth do. | — 12 1-2 | One-half do. | — 10 |
| One-ſixteenth do | — 6 1-4 | | |

Table

TABLE shewing the Value of Dollars, from 1, to 10,000 in the Currencies of the different States.

| Dollars. | N. England, Vermont, Virginia, & Kentucky. | | New-York & North-Carolina. | | N. Jersey, Pennsylv. Delaware, & Maryl. | | | South-Carolina and Georgia. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | l. | s. | l. | s. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. |
| 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| 3 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| 8 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 4 |
| 9 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 10 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 11 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| 12 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| 13 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 14 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 16 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 8 |
| 17 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 19 | 4 |
| 18 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 19 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| 20 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| 21 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| 22 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| 23 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| 24 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 25 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 8 |
| 26 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| 27 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 28 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| 29 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| 30 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

TABLE, &c. continued.

| Dol | N.E. &c. | | N.Y. &c. | | N.J. &c. | | | S.C. &c | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | l. | s. | l. | s. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d |
| 31 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 32 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| 33 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 0 |
| 34 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 8 |
| 35 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 36 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 37 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| 38 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 4 |
| 39 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 6 | | 9 | 0 |
| 40 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| 41 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| 42 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 16 | 0 |
| 43 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 8 |
| 44 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| 45 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 46 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 8 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 14 | 8 |
| 47 | 14 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 4 |
| 48 | 14 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| 49 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| 50 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| 60 | 18 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 70 | 21 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 8 |
| 80 | 24 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 13 | 4 |
| 90 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 33 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 100 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 37 | 10 | 0 | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| 200 | 60 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 13 | 4 |
| 300 | 90 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 400 | 120 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 6 | 8 |
| 500 | 150 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 187 | 10 | 0 | 116 | 13 | 4 |
| 900 | 270 | 0 | 360 | 0 | 337 | 10 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 300 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 6 | 8 |
| 2,000 | 600 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 750 | 0 | 0 | 466 | 13 | 4 |
| 3,000 | 900 | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,125 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 0 | 0 |
| 4,000 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,600 | 0 | 1,500 | 0 | 0 | 933 | 6 | 8 |
| 5,000 | 1,500 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 1,875 | 0 | 0 | 1,166 | 13 | 4 |
| 9,000 | 2,700 | 0 | 3,600 | 0 | 3,375 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 | 0 | 0 |
| 10,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 4,000 | 0 | 3,750 | 0 | 0 | 2,333 | 6 | 8 |

POST-

# POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

James Haverſham, of Georgia, Poſt-maſter-general, 2000 dollars.

Charles Burrall, aſſiſtant, - 1200 dollars.

Abraham Bradley, Guſtavus F. Goetz, clerks.

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## RATES of POSTAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single letters conveyed by land, for any diſtance not exceeding thirty miles. | | | 6 | cents. |
| Over thirty miles, and not exceeding ſixty | | | 8 | |
| 60 | - | 100 | 10 | |
| 100 | - | 150 | 12 | 1-2. |
| 150 | - | 200 | 15 | |
| 200 | - | 250 | 17 | |
| 250 | - | 350 | 20 | |
| 350 | - | 450 | 22 | |
| 450 | | | 25 | |

Double letters are double, and triple letters, triple of theſe rates: A packet of the weight of one ounce avoirdupoiſe at the rate of four ſingle letters and in like proportion for one of a greater weight: And newſpapers (except from one printer to another, they being allowed to ſend one paper free to each of their correſpondents) for any diſtance not exceeding one hundred miles one cent, and for any greater diſtance, one cent and a half, each.

Single letters paſſing by ſea, (either to and from the United States, or from one port to another within the ſame) in packet boats or veſſels which are the property of the United States, or provided by them, eight cents each; double letters, ſixteen; and triple letters, twenty four: And all letters or packets conveyed in any private ſhip or veſſel, (whether brought into, or carried from one port to another within the United States) four cents each, with the addition of legal poſtage, if deſtined to any other than the place where ſuch ſhip or veſſel may arrive.

All letters and packets to or from the Preſident or Vice-Preſident of the United States are to be free of poſtage; as alſo all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of Congreſs, the ſecretary of the ſenate or clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives, during their actual attendance in any ſeſſion of Congreſs

and

and twenty days after it; all letters to or from the secretary of the treasury, the comptroller, the auditor, and register, the commissioner of the revenue, and treasurer, he secretary of state, the secretary at war, the post-master general and his assistant. But no person authorised to frank letters, may frank any except his own, and any letter enclosed to either of the above mentioned persons, and directed to some other person, is required to be again put into the post office, and charged with the usual postage. Public letters or packets from the treasury department, may however be franked by either the heads of the department.

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A List of the Post-Towns in the United Sates, with their distances, as established by the Post master general.

Main line from Wiscasset to Sunbury.

| | | miles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine. | Wiscasset to Bath | 13 | |
| | Brunswick | 12 | 25 |
| | N. Yarmouth | 15 | 40 |
| | Portland | 15 | 55 |
| | Biddeford | 14 | 69 |
| | Wells | 14 | 83 |
| | York | 16 | 99 |
| Massachusetts. | Portsmouth N.H. | 12 | 111 |
| | Newbury Port | 22 | 133 |
| | Ipswich | 12 | 145 |
| | Beverly | 10 | 155 |
| | Salem | 2 | 157 |
| | Lyn | 6 | 163 |
| | Boston | 13 | 176 |
| | Worcester | 48 | 224 |
| | Springfield | 49 | 273 |
| Connecticut. | Hartford | 28 | 301 |
| | Middletown | 14 | 315 |
| | Newhaven | 26 | 341 |
| | Stratford | 14 | 355 |
| | Fairfield | 8 | 363 |
| | Norwalk | 12 | 375 |
| | Stamford | 10 | 385 |
| N. Y. | Kingsbridge | 30 | 415 |
| | New York | 14 | 429 |
| New-Jersey. | Newark | 9 | 438 |
| | Elizabethtown | 6 | 444 |
| | Bridgetown | 6 | 450 |
| | Woodbridge | 4 | 454 |
| | New Brunswick | 10 | 464 |
| | Princeton | 18 | 482 |
| | Trenton | 12 | 494 |
| Del. Penf. | Bristol | 10 | 504 |
| | Philadelphia | 20 | 524 |
| | Chester | 15 | 539 |
| | Wilmington | 13 | 552 |
| | Christianabridge | 11 | 563 |
| Maryland. | Elkton | 10 | 573 |
| | Charleston | 10 | 583 |
| | Havre de Grace | 6 | 589 |
| | Harford | 12 | 601 |
| | Baltimore | 25 | 626 |
| | Bladensburgh | 38 | 664 |
| | Georgetown | 8 | 672 |
| Virginia. | Alexandria | 8 | 680 |
| | Colchester | 16 | 696 |
| | Dumfries | 12 | 708 |
| | Fredericksburgh | 25 | 733 |
| | Bowling Green | 22 | 755 |
| | Hanov. court h. | 25 | 780 |

Brought

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Carol. Virg. | Brought forward, | | 780 | S. C. & Georg. | Cheraw c. h. er | | |
| | Richmond | 22 | 802 | | Greenville | 75 | 1124 |
| | Peterſburg | 25 | 827 | | Camden | 55 | 1179 |
| | Halifax | 75 | 902 | | Columbia | 35 | 1214 |
| | Tarrburgh | 37 | 939 | | Cambridge | 80 | 1294 |
| | Smithfield | 60 | 999 | | Auguſta | 50 | 1344 |
| | Fayetteville | 50 | 1049 | | Savanah | 120 | 1464 |
| | | | | | Sunbury | 49 | 1513 |

## CROSS POSTS.

Portſmouth to Hanover.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Hamp. | Portſmouth to Exeter | 12 | 15 |
| | Concord | 40 | 55 |
| | Hanover | 60 | 115 |

Salem to Glouceſter.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maſſa. | Salem to Marblehead | 4 | 4 |
| | Glouceſter | 12 | 16 |

Boſton to Nantucket.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maſſa. | Boſton to Taunton | 36 | 36 |
| | New Bedford | 27 | 63 |
| | Nantucket | 50 | 113 |

Boſton to Barnſtable.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maſſa. | Boſton to Plymouth | 41 | 41 |
| | Barnſtable | 30 | 71 |

Boſton to New Port.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhd. I. Maſ. | Boſton to Taunton | 36 | 36 |
| | Warren | 21 | 57 |
| | Briſtol | 6 | 63 |
| | Newport | 21 | 75 |

New Port to New Haven.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Newport to Weſterly | 40 | 40 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connect. | Stonington | 5 | 45 |
| | New London | 14 | 59 |
| | Saybrook | 18 | 77 |
| | Guilford | 18 | 95 |
| | New Haven | 18 | 113 |

Providence to Worceſter 40

Springfield to Hanover.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maſſa. | Springfield to Northampton | 20 | 20 |
| | Greenfield | 21 | 41 |
| Ver. | Battleboro' | 20 | 61 |
| | Weſtminſter | 18 | 79 |
| N. H. | Charleſton | 12 | 91 |
| Ver. | Windſor | 19 | 110 |
| N. H. | Hanover | 20 | 130 |

Springfield to Kinderhook.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. York | Springfield to Stockbridge | 44 | 44 |
| | Kinderhook | | 69 |

Hartford to New London.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connect. | Hartford to Middletown | 14 | 14 |
| | New London | 41 | 55 |

New York by Litchfield to Hartford.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connect. | New York to Ridgefield | 60 | 60 |
| | Danbury | 13 | 73 |
| | New Milford | 13 | 86 |

Litchfield

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Con. | Litchfield | 20 | 103 |
| | Hartford | 32 | 135 |

## New York to Burlington and Montreal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York. | New York to Kingsbridge | 15 | 15 |
| | Peekskill | 35 | 50 |
| | Fishkill | 20 | 70 |
| | Poughkeepsie | 14 | 84 |
| | Rhinebeck | 17 | 101 |
| | Red Hook | 8 | 109 |
| | Clermont | 6 | 115 |
| | Hudson | 16 | 130 |
| | Kinderhook | 14 | 45 |
| | Albany | 20 | 165 |
| | Lansingburg | 9 | 174 |
| Vermont. | Bennington | 28 | 02 |
| | Manchester | 8 | 224 |
| | Rutland | 35 | 59 |
| | Vergennes | 44 | 03 |
| | Burlington | 22 | 326 |
| | Montreal (Canada) | | |

## Albany to Connajoharrie.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York. | Albany to Schenectay | 6 | 16 |
| | Connajoharrie | 36 | 52 |
| | German Flats | | |
| | Whitestown | | |

## Hudson to the Painted Post.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York. | Hudson to Catskill | 6 | 6 |
| | Harpersfield | 52 | 58 |
| | Oulient | 36 | 94 |
| | Chenango | 50 | 44 |
| | Union | 9 | 153 |
| | Oswego | 7 | 160 |
| | Pittstown | 45 | 205 |
| | Painted Post | 15 | 220 |

Woodbridge, N. J. 3 Amboy

## Elizabethtown to Sussex court House.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Jersey. | Elizabethtown to Morristown | 18 | 18 |
| | Rockaway | | |
| | Booneton | | |
| | Sussex court h. | | 30 |

## Philadelphia to Bridgetown West New Jersey.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Jersey. | Philadelphia to Woodbury | 9 | 9 |
| | Woodstown | | |
| | Sweedsborough | | |
| | Salem | | 30 |
| | Bridgetown, w. j. | 18 | 54 |

## Philadelphia, by Goshen, to Rhinebeck.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. J. Penn. | Philadelphia to Bethlehem | 53 | 53 |
| | Easton | 22 | 75 |
| | Hope | 18 | 93 |
| | Sussex Court h. | 17 | 110 |
| New York. | Warwick | 29 | 139 |
| | Goshen | 12 | 151 |
| | Wardsbridge | 10 | 161 |
| | Shawangunk | 10 | 171 |
| | New Paltz | 12 | 183 |
| | Kingston | 14 | 197 |
| | Rhinebeck | 6 | 203 |

Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre

## Philadelphia to Carlisle.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania. | Philadelphia to Portsgrove | 36 | 36 |
| | Reading | 20 | 56 |
| | Lebanon | 18 | 74 |
| | Harrisburg | 19 | 93 |
| | Carlisle | 17 | 110 |

Philadelphia

Philadelphia to Niagara.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philad. to Reading | 66 | 66 |
| Northumberl. | 70 | 136 |
| Lycoming | 40 | 166 |
| Painted Poſt | 66 | 232 |
| Bath | 18 | 250 |
| Williamſburg | 40 | 290 |
| Niagara | 80 | 370 |

Philadelphia to Pittſburgh.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia to Lancaſter | 66 | 66 |
| Yorktown | 23 | 89 |
| Carliſle | 31 | 120 |
| Shippenſburg | 21 | 141 |
| Chambersburg | 11 | 152 |
| Str ſburg | | |
| Bedford | | 210 |
| Greenſburg | 67 | 277 |
| Pittſburg | 33 | 310 |

Philadelphia to Norfolk.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadel. to Wilmington Del. | 28 | 28 |
| Cantwellſbridge | 23 | 51 |
| Duck cr. C. Ro. | 15 | 66 |
| Frederica | 9 | 75 |
| Milford | 7 | 82 |
| Clowes | 12 | 94 |
| Dagſborough | 27 | 121 |
| Snowhill | 31 | 152 |
| Horntown | 16 | 168 |
| Drummond or Accomac c. h. | 26 | 194 |
| Bellhaven | 20 | 214 |
| Northampt. c. h. | 20 | 234 |
| Norfolk | 43 | 277 |

Philadelphia to Snowhill.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia to Wilmingt. D. | 28 | 28 |
| Warwick | 5 | 53 |
| Georgetown croſs Roads | 9 | 62 |
| Cheſtertown | 16 | 78 |
| Cheſter Mills | 15 | 93 |
| Brought forward | | 93 |
| Eaſton | 22 | 115 |
| Vienna | 28 | 143 |
| Sal ſbury | 15 | 158 |
| Snowhill | 19 | 177 |

Baltimore to Leonardſtown.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore to Annapolis | 30 | 30 |
| Up. Marlboro' | 21 | 51 |
| Piſcatawa | 16 | 67 |
| Port Tobacco | 16 | 83 |
| Newport | 11 | 94 |
| Chaptico | 8 | 102 |
| Leonardſtown | 11 | 113 |

Baltimore to Chambersburg.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore to Frederickſtown | 52 | 52 |
| Sharpſburg | 24 | 76 |
| Hagerſtown | 14 | 90 |
| Chambersbur. p. | 21 | 111 |

Alexandria to Staunton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria to Leeſburg | 46 | 46 |
| Shepherdſtown | 32 | 78 |
| Martinſburg | 10 | 88 |
| Wincheſter | 22 | 110 |
| Steveniſburg | 8 | 118 |
| Straſburg | 10 | 128 |
| Woodſtock | 12 | 140 |
| Rockingham | 33 | 173 |
| Staunton | 37 | 210 |

Frederickſburg by Kinſale to Urbanna.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frederickſburg to Leedſtown | 40 | 40 |
| Weſtmoreland | 14 | 54 |
| Kinſale | 20 | 74 |
| Northumberland | 15 | 89 |
| Urbanna | 30 | 119 |

Frede-

**Fredericksburg to Urbanna.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia. | Fredericksburg to Port Royal | 20 | 20 |
| | Tappahannock | 30 | 50 |
| | Urbanna | 28 | 78 |

**Richmond to Portsmouth.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia. | Richmond to Willian sburg | 68 | 68 |
| | Yorktown | 12 | 80 |
| | Hampton | 18 | 98 |
| | Norfolk | 18 | 116 |
| | Portsmouth | 1 | 117 |

**Richmond to Danville.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia. | Richmond to Columbia | 46 | 46 |
| | Charlottesville | 40 | 86 |
| | Staunton | 40 | 126 |
| | Lexington | 33 | 159 |
| | Fincastle | 40 | 199 |
| | Montgomery c. h. | 55 | 254 |
| | Withe C. house | 47 | 1 |
| | Abingdon | 56 | 3 7 |
| | S. West. Territory | | |
| | Hawkins C. h. | 66 | 423 |
| | Kentucky. | | |
| | Danville | 201 | 624 |

**Petersburg to Portsmouth.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia. | Petersburg to Cabbin point | 26 | 26 |
| | Smithfield | 37 | 63 |
| | Suffolk | 22 | 85 |
| | Portsmouth | 28 | 113 |

**Petersburg to Wilmington.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Carolina. Virg | Petersburg to Suffolk | 85 | 85 |
| | Edenton | 54 | 139 |
| | Plymouth | 23 | 162 |
| | Washington | 38 | 200 |
| | Newbern | 38 | 238 |
| | Wilmington | 93 | 331 |

**Halifax to Plymouth.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Carol. | Halifax to Bluntsville | 80 | 80 |
| | Williamston | 25 | 55 |
| | Plymouth | 24 | 79 |

**Halifax to Salisbury.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Carolina. | Halifax to Warrenton | 35 | 35 |
| | Willian sboro' | 18 | 53 |
| | Hillsboro' | 48 | 101 |
| | Guilford c. h. | 50 | 151 |
| | Salem | 25 | 176 |
| | Salisbury | 35 | 211 |

**Edenton to Indiantown.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Carolina. | Edenton to Hertford | 16 | 16 |
| | Nixonton | 12 | 28 |
| | Sawyers ferry | 15 | 43 |
| | Indiantown | 11 | 54 |

**Fayetteville to Wilmington.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Car. | Fayetteville to Elizabethtown | 36 | 36 |
| | Wilmington | 47 | 83 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. C. | Charlestown to Georgetown | 60 | 60 |

**Camden to Sunbury.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. S. Carolina. | Camden to Statesburg | 20 | 20 |
| | Charleston | 100 | 120 |
| | Jacksonboro' | 36 | 156 |
| | Coosawhatchie | 3 | 159 |
| | Savannah | 47 | 219 |
| | Sunbury | 49 | 288 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia. | Augusta to Washington | 50 | 50 |
| | Greensboro' | 28 | 78 |
| | Georgetown | 32 | 110 |
| | Augusta | 40 | 150 |

TABLE

TABLE shewing the Latitude and Longitude of some of the principal Towns in the United States and their Vicinity; the Longitude being reckoned from Philadelphia.

| Towns. | Latitude. | Longitude. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany | 42° 39′ N. | 1° 39′ E. |
| Alexandria | 38 45 | 2 01 W. |
| Annapolis | 39 02 | 1 31 W. |
| Auguſta | 33 39 | 7 00 W. |
| Baltimore | 39 21 | 1 39 W. |
| Bennington | 42 42 | 1 59 E. |
| Bethlehem (Pennſylvania) | 40 37 | 0 05 W. |
| Boſton | 42 23 | 4 05 E. |
| Burlington (New-Jerſey) | 40 08 | 0 09 E. |
| Charleſton (South-Carolina) | 32 35 | 4 03 W. |
| Dover (Delaware) | 39 10 | 0 25 W. |
| Edenton (North-Carolina) | 36 04 | 1 51 W. |
| Halifax (Nova-Scotia) | 44 40 | 11 54 E. |
| Hartford | 41 50 | 2 19 E. |
| Hanover (New-Hampſhire) | 43 35 | 2 39 E. |
| Huſſon (City) | 42 05 | 1 23 E. |
| Lexington (Kentucky) | 38 25 | 10 00 W. |
| Montreal | 45 35 | 1 58 E. |
| Mount Vernon | 38 40 | 2 11 W. |
| Marietta (Weſtern-Territory) | 39 34 | 6 31 W. |
| New-Haven | 41 19 | 2 09 E. |
| New-York | 40 40 | 1 09 E. |
| Newport (Rhode-Iſland) | 41 35 | 4 03 E. |
| Norfolk (Virginia) | 36 55 | 1 20 W. |
| Plymouth (Maſſachuſetts) | 41 48 | 4 44 E. |
| Portſmouth (New Hamp.) | 43 05 | 4 26 E. |
| Portland | 43 43 | |
| Providence | 41 50 | 3 48 E. |
| Philadelphia | 39 56 | 0 00 |
| Quebec | 46 55 | 5 21 E. |
| Richmond | 37 40 | 2 41 W. |
| St. Auguſtine | 29 45 | 6 03 W. |
| Salem (Maſſachuſetts) | 42 35 | 4 17 E. |
| Savannah | 31 55 | 5 11 W. |
| Trenton (New-Jerſey) | 40 15 | 0 06 E. |
| Williamſburg | 37 12 | 1 39 W. |
| Waſhington (Federal-City) | 38 53 | 2 00 W. |
| Worceſter (Maſſachuſetts) | 42 23 | 3 25 E. |

# BANKS.

## Bank of the United States.

This was incorporated by act of congreſs on the 25th of February 1791; and the ſubſcribers are to continue a corporation till the 4th of March 1811. It is under the management of a preſident and twenty-four directors.—The directors are elected on the 1ſt Monday in January annually; and at their firſt meeting thereafter they elect, from their own member, one to preſide. Only three fourths of the exiſting numbers, excluſive of the preſident, may, at any election, be re-choſen.

The amount of capital is 10,000,000 dollars; the number of ſhares, 25,000; and the amount of property, which the corporation may, at any time, poſſeſs, 15,000,000 dollars, including the capital.

Beſides the principal bank at Philadelphia, there are four branches, eſtabliſhed for the purpoſes of diſcount and depoſit. Theſe are at Boſton, New-York, Charleſton (S. C.) and Baltimore.

The bank is open for buſineſs every day in the year, except Sundays, the fourth of July and Chriſtmas. Bills and notes for diſcount muſt be preſented on Mondays and Thurſdays. On Tueſdays and Fridays they are laid before the directors; and on Wedneſdays and Saturdays the diſcount is ſettled and made known.

Diſcounts are made for a term not exceeding ſixty days, with the allowance of three days grace; and on perſonal ſecurity only—Payments muſt be examined at the bank, and no ſuggeſtion of errors will be afterwards attended to.

### Directors.

Thomas Willing, preſident.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joſeph Ball, | William Bingham, |
| Robert Smith, | Jacob Downing, |
| Matthew M'Connel, | Archibald M'Call, |
| Joſeph Anthony, | Matthew Clarkſon, |
| John M. Neſbitt, | John Lawrence, |
| Samuel Breck, | Richard Harriſon, |
| Jeremiah Parker, | Matthew Clarkſon, |
| Iſaac Wharton, | Abijah Hammond, |
| James C. Fiſher, | Henry Nichols, Maryland. |
| Thomas Ewing, | John Perot, |
| N. Hoffman, | Elias Boudinot, |
| W. Bayard, | James Cox. |
| G. Scriba, | |

John

George Simpſon, caſhier.

William Davidſon, 1ſt, Charles Taylor, 2d. tellers; William M. Lawrence, 1ſt, Jonathan Smith, junr. 2d. Edward Stow, 3d, book-keepers; Samuel Fenno, diſcount clerk; Thomas Smith, aſſiſtant diſcount clerk; David Mandeville, transfer clerk; James Cottringer, runner; Guſtavus Riſberg, Charles Davies, aſſiſtant clerks.

Capitals of the Banks in the State of New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of New-York, | 950,000 dollars. |
| Bank of Albany, | 240,000 |
| Bank of Columbia, | 100,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Office of Diſcount and Depoſit at Boſton. | Thomas Ruſſel, preſident. Peter Roe Dalton, caſhier. |
| Office, &c. at New-York. | Philip Livingſton, preſident. Jonathan Burrall, caſhier. |
| Office, &c. at Charleſton, | Daniel de Sauſſure, preſident. Joſiah Smith, caſhier. |
| Office, &c. at Baltimore, | George Gale, preſident. David Harris, caſhier. |

## Bank of North America.

The bank of North America is under the management of a preſident and eleven directors, who are elected on the ſecond Monday in January annually.

The bank is open on the ſame days as the bank of the United States, except the firſt of January and Good Friday. Diſcount days are Mondays and Thurſdays. Bills and notes, which become due on days when the bank is ſhut, are paid on the preceding days. And thoſe, which are not paid on the day when they become due, are proteſted on the evening of the ſame day. Errors are not corrected unleſs ſuggeſted at the bank at the time of their being committed.

Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Nixon, preſident, | William Smith, |
| Mordecai Lewis, | George Latimer, |
| Thomas Fitzſimons, | John Morton, |
| Joſiah Hewes, | Miers Fiſher, |
| Joſeph Swift, | Benjamin Fuller, |
| Robert Waln, | Richard Rundle. |

Richard Wells, caſhier; William Gibbon, William Kinnear, tellers; George Williams, Joſeph James, John Watſon, book-keepers; George Steel, runner.

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Beſides the preceding, there are ſeveral banks eſtabliſhed in different ſtates: Theſe will be more particularly mentioned under the reſpective ſtates to which they belong; being only named here in order to exhibit as far as poſſible, the amount of bank property in the United States.

| Names. | Places where. | Amount of Capit. |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of N. Hampſh | Portſmouth | 60.000 dolls. |
| Maſſachuſetts Bank | Boſton | 400 000 |
| Union Bank | Boſton | 200,000 |
| Eſſex Bank | Salem | |
| Providence Bank | Providence | |
| Hartford Bank | Hartford | 100.000 |
| Union Bank | New London | 100 000 |
| Bank of New York | New York | 950,000 |
| Bank of Columbia | Hudſon | 60,000 |
| Bank of Albany | Albany | 240,000 |
| Bank of Pennſylva | Philadelph | 2,000 000 |
| Bank of Maryland | Baltimore | 300,000 |

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## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

### American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge.

This ſociety was formed in January 1769, by the union of two literary ſocieties then exiſting in Philadelphia, and were, by a charter under the authority of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, granted March 15th, 1780, created a body corporate and politic, with ſuch powers, privileges, and immunities, as are neceſſary for anſwering the valuable purpoſes for which it was inſtituted.

The number of members is not limited.

Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennſylvania, is patron, ex officio.

Officers elected on the 3d, of January 1794.

Preſident, David Rittenhouſe, L. L. D.

Vice

Vice Presidents.

Thomas Jefferson, L. L. D. William Smith, D. D.
John Ewing, D. D.

Secretaries.

Nicholas Collin, D. D. Samuel Magaw, D. D.
William Barton, Robert Patterson, A. M.

Treasurer, John Vaughan.

Curators.

Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. Casper Wistar, M. D.
Charles W. Peale,

Counsellors for three years.

John Andrews, D. D. Samuel P. Griffitts, M. D.
James Davidson, A. M. Jonathan Williams.
Andrew Ellicot,

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American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, May 4, 1780.

It is declared in the act, that the design of the institution is to promote and encourage the knowledge of the antiquities and natural history of America; and to determine the uses to which its various natural productions may be applied: also to promote medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical enquiries and experiments, astronomical, meteorological, and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures, commerce, and the cultivation of every science that may promote the advancement of a people in freedom and virtue. There are never to be more than two hundred members, nor less than forty. The society has four stated annual meetings.

John Adams, L. L. D. president.
The Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. & L. L. D. vice-president.

Counsellors.

Robert Treat Paine, Richard Cranch,
John Lowell, L. L. D. Benjamin Lincoln,
Loammi Baldwin, John Warren, M. D.
Caleb Garrett, Francis Dana, L. L. D.
Cotton Tufts, M. D. Rev. Jer. Belknap, D. D.

Rev. John Clark, D. D. recording ſecretary.
Eliphalet Pearſon, correſponding ſecretary.
Ebenezer Storer, treaſurer.
Charles Bulfinch, vice treaſurer.
Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. librarian and keeper of the cabinet.

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## NATIONAL MANUFACTORY,

At Paterſon, New-Jerſey.

### Directors.

Nicholas Law, governor.

Eliſha Boudinot, deputy governor.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Harriſon, | Matthias Williamſon, |
| James Watſon, | Samuel W. Stockton, |
| Abijah Hammond, | James Rickets, |
| William Denning, | John N. Cumming, |
| Joſeph Hardy, | Lewis Dunham. |
| George Scriba, | |

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## TIMES and PLACES of holding the COURTS of the UNITED STATES, as eſtabliſhed by Law.

### Supreme Court.

At the ſeat of government on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt.

### Circuit Court.

### Eaſtern Circuit.

In New Hampſhire diſtrict, at Portſmouth, on the twenty-ſeventh day of May; and at Exeter, on the twenty fourth day of October.

In Vermont,——at Windſor and Bennington alternately, on the twelfth day of May; being at Windſor in May 1793.

In Maſſachuſetts,——at Boſton, on the ſeventh day of June; and twelfth of October.

In

In Rhode-Iſland,——at Newport, on the nineteenth day of June; and at Providence, on the ſeventh of November.

In Connecticut ——at Newhaven, on the twenty-fifth day of April; and at Hartford on the twenty-fifth of September.

In New-York,——at New-York, on the fifth days of April and September.

Middle Circuit.

In New-Jerſey,——at Trenton, on the ſecond days of April and October.

In Pennſylvania——at Philadelphia, on the eleventh day of April; and at York-Town, on the eleventh of October.

In Delaware——at New-Caſtle, on the twenty-ſeventh day of April; and at Dover, on the twenty-ſeventh of October.

In Maryland——at Annapolis, on the ſeventh day of May; and at Eaſton, on the ſeventh of November.

In Virginia——at Richmond, on the twenty-ſecond days of May and November.

Southern Circuit.

In North-Carolina——at Wake Court-houſe, till there be convenient accommodations in the city of Raleigh, and thence at ſaid city, on the firſt day of June, and thirtieth of November.

In South-Carolina——at Columbia, on the twelfth day of May; and at Charleſton, on the twenty-fifth of October.

In Georgia——at Savannah, on the twenty-fifth day of April; and at Auguſta, on the eighth of November.

But when any of the above limited days happen on Sunday, the Monday following is the commencement of the court.

Diſtrict Court.

In Maine diſtrict——at Portland, on the third Tueſday in June, and firſt in December, and at Pownalborough, on the firſt in March and September.

In New-Hampſhire,——at Portſmouth, on the third Tueſdays in March and September; and at Exeter, on the third in June and December.

In Vermont——at Windſor, on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt; and at Rutland, on the firſt in May and November.

In

In Maſſachuſetts——at Salem, on the firſt Tueſdays in March and September, and at Boſton, on the firſt in June and December.

In Rhode-Iſland——at Newport, on the firſt Mondays in February and Auguſt; and at Providence, on the firſt in May and November.

In Connecticut——at New-Haven, on the third Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at Hartford, on the third in May and November.

In New-York——at the city of New-York, on the firſt Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

In New-Jerſey——at Burlington, on the firſt Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at New-Brunſwick, on the firſt in May and November.

In Pennſylvania——at Philadelphia, on the ſecond Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

In Delaware——at Dover, on the fourth Tueſdays in February and Auguſt; and at New-Caſtle, on the fourth in May and November.

In Maryland——at Eaſton, on the firſt Tueſdays in March and September; and at Baltimore, on the firſt in June and December.

In Virginia——at Williamſburgh, on the third Tueſdays in March and September; and at Richmond, on the third in June and December.

In Kentucky——at Harrodſburgh, on the third Tueſdays in March, June, September, and December.

In North-Carolina——at Newbern, Wilmington, and Edenton in rotation, on the firſt Mondays in January, April, July, and October, beginning at Newbern in July 1792.

In South Carolina——at Charleſton, on the third Mondays in March and September, the firſt in July, and ſecond in December.

In Georgia——at Auguſta, on the ſecond Tueſdays in March and September; and at Savannah, on the ſecond in June and December.

The above has been carefully collated and compared with the ſeveral acts of Congreſs, eſtabliſhing the times and places of holding the reſpective courts, and the public may be aſſured of its acuracy.

## WESTERN TERRITORY.

THE Weſtern Territory, as already hinted, conſiſts of two parts, viz. the territory North-weſt, and the territory South, of the river Ohio. Over each of which, as being compriſed within the limits of the United States, Congreſs exerciſes juriſdiction. And though neither being organized with the full powers and authorities of independent ſtates, is intitled to a complete repreſentation in the national legiſlature, ſtill the laws of the Union are of force as they reſpect them.

By an ordinance * of Congreſs, of the 13th of July, 1787, and by ſeveral ſtatutes ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent federal conſtitution, each territory, for the purpoſes of temporary government, forms a diſtrict, and has a governor, ſecretary, and three judges. The governor holds his office, ſubject to removal, three years; the ſecretary, four; the judges during good behaviour. They are appointed by the preſident of the United States, with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, and are required, as alſo the members of the legiſlative council, when there ſhall be a legiſlature, to take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The governor of either diſtrict muſt have a freehold in a thouſand acres of land, and reſide therein. He is, ex officio, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, and commander in chief of the militia within his diſtrict; may appoint all military, except general officers; and, for the time being, all ſubordinate magiſtrates and civil officers neceſſary for the preſervation of peace and good order. And when there ſhall be formed a general aſſembly, he is to compoſe a branch of the legiſlature, to have a negative on the laws, and a power of convening and adjourning the other branches. In caſe of vacancy, by death, removal, reſignation or neceſſary abſence in the office of governor, the ſecretary ſupplies his place during the vacancy. He alſo muſt reſide in the diſtrict for which he is appointed,

* This ordinance was entered into for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; but, by an act of Congreſs, of the 26th of May, 1790, it is declared, that the territory ſouth of the Ohio, ſhall alſo be a diſtrict, and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the ordinances.

and

and be ſeized of a freehold therein of five hundred acres of land. He muſt preſerve the laws and acts of the legiſlature, public records and the official proceedings of the governor; and tranſmit ſuch acts and proceedings once in ſix months to the preſident of the United States. The judges in like manner muſt reſide in their reſpective diſtricts, and have ſeverally freeholds in five hundred acres of land therein: but a majority of them is not requiſite to form a bench, any one having power, in the abſence of his aſſociates to hold a court. The governors and judges are required to adopt ſuch laws, criminal and civil, of the original ſtates, as are moſt appoſite to their reſpective diſtricts; which laws, when ſo adopted, muſt be reported to congreſs, and if not diſapproved by them, they have a binding efficacy in all parts of the ſaid diſtricts; ſubject, however, to be repealed by the governor and judges, if found to be inconvenient, or to be altered by a future legiſlature.

Whenever it ſhall happen that there are in either territory five thouſand free male inhabitants of full age, a legiſlature is to be formed, conſiſting of the governor, a houſe of repreſentatives, and a legiſlative council. The repreſentatives are to be choſen by the people, and appointed in ſuch manner, that there may be one to every five hundred free males, till they amount to twenty five; after which their number and proportion to be regulated by the legiſlature. They are to be choſen for two years, and vacancies to be ſupplied by new elections.

The legiſlative council is to conſiſt of five members, to be nominated by the houſe of repreſentatives of the diſtrict, and appointed by the preſident and ſenate of the United States; double the number to be appointed being returned to the preſident in ſuch nomination. They are to continue in office five years unleſs ſooner removed. Three to form a quorum. The qualifications of a repreſentative are, having been three years a citizen of one of the United States, or having reſided three years in the diſtrict for which he is choſen, being ſeized in fee ſimple of two hundred acres of land, and being reſident in ſuch diſtrict; of a member of the legiſlative council, a freehold in five hundred acres of land and reſidence in the diſtrict; and of electors of repreſentatives, a freehold in fifty acres of land and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, or a like freehold and having been a citizen of one of the ſtates.

The

The legiſlatures thus organized, are to be veſted with the ordinary powers of legiſlation; but no bill may be paſſed repugnant to the principles and articles of the aforeſaid ordinance, nor without the concurrence of the three branches. They may by joint ballot, appoint delegates to congreſs, who are to have a ſeat with a right of debating, but not of voting.

It is alſo declared in the ſaid ordinance, that the eſtates both of reſident and non-reſident proprietors, dying inteſtate ſhall deſcend in equal portions to their children, and the deſcendants of deceaſed children; ſuch deſcendants taking in equal parts, the ſhare of their deceaſed anceſtor; that were there are no lineal heirs, the next of kin in equal degree, ſhall inherit equally; that among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate ſhall have equal parts among them of their parents ſhare; that there be no diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; and that the right of dower, he, in all caſes, ſaved to the widow of the inteſtate. That the above law, relative to deſcents, ſhall be in force till altered by the legiſlatures of the diſtricts; and that, till laws be adopted by the governors and judges, eſtates may be deviſed and bequeathed by wills in writing; and real eſtates conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, or bargain and ſale.—Then follows a general recognition of rights ſimilar to what is recogniſed in the Conſtitution of the United ſtates. Wherein are reſerved to the people the privileges of being free from moleſtation on account of religion; of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; of bail, except in capital caſes; and of being ſecure in their liberties and property; and wherein are prohibited, immoderate fines and cruel puniſhments; the application of private property or ſervice to public uſe without juſt compenſation, laws invalidating private contracts, and ſlavery except in the puniſhment of crimes.

It is alſo further declared that the means of education ſhall be encouraged. That the utmoſt good faith ſhall be obſerved towards the Indians; that their lands and property ſhall not be taken from them without their conſent, or invaded, unleſs by juſt wars, authoriſed by congreſs; but that laws ſhall be made to prevent wrongs from being done them, and to preſerve peace and friendſhip with them. That the ſaid territory ſhall for ever remain part

of

of the United States, ſubject to the laws and government of the ſame, and chargeable with a due proportion of the national debts and expenditures, levied by the reſpective legiſlatures thereof. That thoſe legiſlatures ſhall never interfere with the primary diſpoſal of the ſoil by congreſs, or any regulation by them made for ſecuring the titles of bona fide purchaſers.—That no tax ſhall be impoſed on lands the property of the United States, nor ſhall non-reſident proprietors be taxed higher than reſident. That the navigable waters leading into the Miſſiſſippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the ſame ſhall be common highways for ever, free both to the inhabitants of the territory, and to the citizens of the United States, without tax, impoſt, or duty. And finally, that there ſhall be formed in ſaid territory a number of ſtates, which at a future period, when the population ſhall be ſufficiently increaſed, are to eſtabliſh for themſelves permanent conſtitutions and ſtates governments of republican forms, and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original ſtates.

It is underſtood, that the governor in the Southern Territory has iſſued his proclamation for forming a legiſlature agreeably to the preceding ordinance.

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## TERRITORY NORTH WEST OF THE OHIO.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and ſuperintendent of Indian affairs, in the Northen department. (Salary 2000 dollars).

Winthrop Sargent, ſecretary. Salary, 750 dollars.

John Cleves Symmes, }
George Turner, } judges. Salary, 800 dollars, each.
Rufus Putnam. }

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## TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, governor, and ſuperintendent of Indian affairs, in the Southern department.

Daniel Smith, Secretary,

Daniel Campbell, }
John Mc'Nairy, } Judges.
Joſeph Anderſon }

Salaries are reſpectivelythe ſame as in the North weſtern Territory.

STATES

# State Governments.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Length, 168 miles; breadth, 60; counties, 5; townships, 191, and 23 locations; inhabitants, 141,885.

### Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE ſupreme executive authority is veſted in a governor and council of five members: The legiſlative power in a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, who conſtitute what is called, in the language of the conſtitution of this ſtate, the "General Court." The judiciary is compoſed of two courts; the ſuperior and common pleas. The ſuperior court conſiſts of a chief juſtice and three aſſociate juſtices: and the common pleas, of four juſtices—all of whom receive their appointments from the governor and council, and retain them dum bene ſe gerentibus. Juſtices of the peace derive their authority from the ſame ſource, and hold their commiſſion for the term of ſeven years.

The judiciary officers alone excepted, the election of all is annual, by the freemen aſſembled in their reſpective town meetings. The general election is on the firſt Wedneſday in June; but held at no ſtated place.

The general tenor of the conſtitution of this ſtate is not materially variant from that of the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, which will hereafter meet a more particular diſcuſſion.

### OFFICERS

Of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE BRANCHES

Governor, JOHN T. GILMAN, ſalary 800l.

Council.

His excellency the Governor, President.

Phillips White, Lemuel Holmes,
Ebenezer Smith, jun. Jonathan Freeman.
Robert Wallace,

Abiel Foster, president of the Senate.
Nathaniel Peabody, speaker of the H. of Representatives.
Joseph Pearson, secretary of the state, and clerk of the House of Representatives.
Oliver Peabody, treasurer.

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## JUDICIARY

### SUPERIOR COURT.

John Pickering, chief justice.

John Dudley, Simeon Olcott, Timothy Farrar, } Justices.

Joshua Atherton, attorney-general.
Nathaniel Adams, clerk—his office kept at Portsmouth.

### COMMON PLEAS.

County of Rockingham.

Timothy Walker, John Calef, William Parker, Thomas Bartlett, } Justices.

Noah Emery, clerk—his office kept at Exeter.
George Reid, sheriff.

The superior court sits in this county at Portsmouth on the last Tuesday in April; and at Exeter, the third in September.

The common pleas court, at Portsmouth, the first Tuesday in February, and fourth in May; and at Exeter, the second in August and first in November.

County of Strafford.

John Plumer, Thomas Cogswell, Ebenezer Thompson, Joseph Pierce, } Justices.

Benjamin Thompson, clerk; his office kept at Durham.
Theophilus Dame, sheriff.

The

The ſuperior court ſits on the ſecond Tueſdays of April, and firſt Tueſday in September, at Dover; and the common pleas court, the third in February, at Dover; the third in June at Moultonboro; and the third in Auguſt and November at Gilmantown.

County of Hillſborough.

James Underwood,
Francis Blood,
Jeremiah Page,
Ebenezer Webſter,
} Juſtices.

Robert Fletcher, clerk—his office kept at Amherſt.

Moſes Keeley, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Amherſt, the ſecond Tueſday in May, and firſt in October.

Common pleas, at Amherſt, the ſecond Tueſdays in March, June and December, and firſt in September.

County of Cheſhire.

Francis Smith,
Sanford Kingſbury,
Nathaniel S. Prentice,
Lemuel Holmes,
} Juſtices.

Thomas Sparhawk, clerk—his office kept at Walpole.

Samuel Hunt, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Charleſton the third Tueſday in May, and at Keene, the ſecond in October.

Common pleas, at Keene, the third in March and June, and at Charleſton, the fourth in September and third in December.

County of Grafton.

Samuel Emerſon,
Bezaleel Woodward,
Ezekiel Woodward,
Samuel Ladd,
} Juſtices.

George Williamſon Livermore, clerk—his office kept at Holderneſs.

David Webſter, ſheriff.

Superior court, at Plymouth, the fourth Tueſday in May; and at Haverhill, the third in October.

Common pleas, at Plymouth the firſt Tueſdays in September and December; and at Haverhill, the firſt in March and June.

## MILITIA.

The Governor, captain general.
Michael M'Clary, adjutant general,
Major generals.
Nathaniel Peabody, Moſes Dow, Amos Shepard.

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BANK of NEW-HAMPSHIRE; incorporated in the year 1792, for the term of 50 years; capital, 60,000 dollars
John Taylor Gilman, Preſident. John Pierce, Caſhier

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## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

### Dartmouth Univerſity.

Founded in the year 1770, by the reverend Eleazer Wheelock, S.T.D.

The Earl of Dartmouth having been a liberal patron of it, the ſeminary, after its organization, received his name.

It is ſituated in the weſtern part of the ſtate, about half a mile eaſt of Connecticut river, in latitude 43°. 35′; and in a moſt ſalubrious climate.

In Auguſt 1792, the number who had received its honours was 479.—The uſual number of reſident ſtudents for theſe four years paſt has been from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ſixty.

Their commencement is on the 4th Wedneſday in Auguſt. Vacations from commencement, four and a half weeks, from the firſt Monday in January, ſix and a half; from firſt ditto in May, 2 weeks.

The truſtees, including the preſident are twelve.
John Wheelock, L.L.D. preſident, and profeſſor of hiſtory.
Bezaleel Woodward, A.M. profeſſor of mathematicks and natural philoſophy.
Profeſſor of divinity, (vacant.)
Rev. John Smith, A.M. profeſſor of the learned languages.
Moſes Fiſk, A.M. tutor.
Dr. Wheelock, director of Moor's ſchool.

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### Incorporated Academies.

Theſe are numerous; the moſt noted are,

Philips' Academy at Exeter; liberally endowed by the Hon. John Philips, L.L.D.

Benjamin

Benjamin Abott, A.M. principal.
Moore's School, at Hanover, incorporated with Dartmouth College. Asa M'Farland, A. B. preceptor.
Ipswich Academy, at New Ipswich. John Hubbard, A.M. preceptor.
Atkinson Academy, at Atkinson.
Amherst Academy, at Amherst.

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The Medical Society of New-Hampshire was incorporated in 1792.
President, Dr. Brackett.

# VERMONT.

Length, 150 miles; breadth, 70; counties, 7; townships, upwards of 200; inhabitants, 85,539.

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

Legiſlation is performed by an aſſembly, or houſe of repreſentatives, and a council, conſiſting of twelve members beſides the governor, who is preſident, and the lieutenant governor, who is a member thereof, ex officio. The council may originate bills, other than money bills, and ſuſpend, till the next ſeſſion, ſuch bills as they may diſapprove; but have not a final negative.

The governor, lieutenant governor, members of the council, houſe of repreſentatives, and treaſurer of the ſtate are elected annually by the freemen; to the privileges of whom, every male, of twenty one years of age, who is of a peaceable diſpoſition, and will take the oath of fidelity to the ſtate, is entitled. The judges of the ſupreme and county courts, and courts of probate, ſheriffs and juſtices of the peace are appointed annually by joint ballot of the council and houſe. Major and Brigadier generals are alſo appointed by the council and houſe; but not annually: and the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſpeaker and clerk of aſſembly, annually, by the houſe only. Field officers of the militia, captains and ſubalterns are appointed as in Maſſachuſetts.

Members of the council, and judges of the ſupreme court are, ex officiis, juſtices of the peace through the ſtate, and the judges of the county courts, in their reſpective counties.

The freemen meet in their ſeveral towns, to chooſe their repreſentatives and give their votes for governor, &c. on the firſt Tueſday in September annually; and the general aſſembly, on the ſecond Thurſday in October following. They meet alternately at Rutland and Windſor. The ſeſſion in October 1793, was at Windſor.

## LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Thomas Chittenden, governor and captain general of the ſtate.

Jonathan Hunt, lieutenant governor and lieutenant general of the ſtate.

Samuel

Samuel Safford, Luke Knoulton,
Paul Brigham, John Strong,
Ebenezer Walbridge, John Faſſet, jun.
Ebenezer Marvin, Gideon Olin,
Jonas Galuſha, John White,
Cornelius Lynde, Elijah Robinſon.

Trueman Squier, ſecretary to the council.

Daniel Buck, ſpeaker } of the houſe of repreſentatives.
Richard Whitney, clerk }

Roſwell Hopkins, ſecretary of ſtate, and auditor of public accounts.

Samuel Mattocks, treaſurer.

Eliſha Clark, auditor of accounts againſt the ſtate.

James Whitelaw, ſurveyor general.

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery.

Iſaac Tichenor, chief juſtice.

Enoch Woodbridge, } judges.
Lot Hall, }

Daniel Buck, attorney general.

County court, and Courts of Probate.

Addiſon county; chief town, Middlebury; ſouls, 6,449.

John Strong, }
Gamaliel Painter, } judges.
Abel Thompſon. }

Roſwell Hopkins, clerk. John Chipman, ſheriff.

John Strong, judge } of Probate.
Seth Storr, clerk }

Supreme court ſets on the 3d Tueſday in January; county court, on the firſt Monday in March and laſt in September.

Bennington county; chief towns, Bennington and Manchester; ſouls, 14,854.

Samuel Safford, }
Gideon Olin, } judges.
Gideon Brownſon }

Nathaniel Bruſh, clerk. David Robinſon, ſheriff.

Nathaniel Bruſh, } judges of Probate.
Martin Powel, }

Supreme court, at Bennington and Manchester alternately; 4th Tueſday next following the 4th Tueſday in January. County court on the 3d Monday in December, at Bennington; on the 1ſt in June at Manchester.

Chit-

Chittenden county; chief town, Burlington; ſouls, 7,301.

Ebenezer Marvin,
John White,
Martin Chittenden, } judges.

Stephen Pearle, ſheriff.

Matthew Cole,
Jonathan Hoit,
Timothy Pearl, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the firſt Tueſday in January. County court, on the laſt Monday, ſave one, in September, and laſt in February.

Orangecounty; chief town, Newbury; ſouls, 10,529.

Iſrael Smith,
Alexander Harvey,
Cornelius Lynde, } judges.

Iſaac Bayley, clerk. Fry Bayley, ſheriff.

Jacob Kent,
Timothy Bartholomew,
Iſrael Converſe,
Ebenezer W. Judd, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 1ſt after the 4th Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, on the 2d Mondays in June and December.

Rutland county; chief town, Rutland; ſouls, 15,565.

Samuel Williams,
Samuel Martock,
Daniel Cooper, } judges.

Nathan Oſgood, clerk. Jonathan Bell, ſheriff.

Eliſha Clark,
Simeon Smith, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the Tueſday after the 4th Tueſday in January. County court, on the 3d Mondays in March and November.

Windham county; chief town, Newfane; ſouls, 17,693.

Samuel Knight,
John Brigman,
Benjamin Burt, } judges.

Calvin Knoulton, clerk. Samuel Fletcher, ſheriff.

Noah Sabin,
John Brigman, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt. County court, the 1ſt Monday in June and 2d in November.

Windſor

Windsor county; chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock; souls, 15,748.

Joseph Marsh,
Paul Brigham,
Elijah Robinson, } judges.

Lewis R. Morris, clerk. William Sweetser, sheriff.

Elijah Robinson,
Paul Brigham, } judges of Probate.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tuesday in August. County court, the 4th Mondays in March and September.

## MILITIA.

The number of men in the state capable of bearing arms, are estimated (agreeably to the census of 1789) at above 17,000. These are arranged into four divisions, and eight brigades. The governor is captain general, ex officio; and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.

Major Generals.

Samuel Fletcher, Ira Allen,
Isaac Tichenor, Paul Brigham.

Brigadier Generals.

Lewis R. Morris, David Whitney,
Arad Hunt, Jonathan Spafford,
Josiah Wright, Wm. Chamberlain,
Eli Cogswell, Elias Stevens.

David Fay, Adjutant General.

Aids-de-camp to the Governor, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Elisha Clark, John A. Graham,
Josias L. Arnold, ——Murdoch.

The subdivisions of militia are 20 regiments of infantry, 14 troops of horse, 6 companies of artillery, and 3 of light infantry.

## UNIVERSITY.

An act was passed on the 2d of November 1791, by the legislature, for founding an University at Burlington, on Lake Champlain. Large subscriptions and donations of land and other property have been proposed by individuals, (in aid of legislative measures) for the purposes of erecting convenient buildings and establishing a fund.

We learn that measures are taking to carry the act into complete

complete effect; and from the salubrity of the climate, and the local situation of the place, we anticipate the idea of its soon becoming an institution of importance. The management of it is entrusted to thirteen

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The governor of the State, | } ex officiis. | |
| The speaker of the house of repr. & | | |
| The President of the University. | | |
| Caleb Blood, | | Charles Platt, |
| Bethuel Chittenden, | | Enoch Woodbridge, |
| Asa Burton, | | Samuel Hitchcock, |
| George Bourne, | | Jonathan Hunt, |
| Ira Allen, | | (not known.) |

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**Comparative View of the Increase of Property in the State.**

The amount of taxable property (exclusive of unimproved land) agreeably to the grand list taken in the several years following, will exhibit a comparative view of the increasing wealth and importance of the State.

| Years. | Grand Lists. |
|---|---|
| 1782 | £. 151,891 |
| 1786 | 201,007 |
| 1791 | 323,680 |
| 1792 | 354,330 |

According to the foregoing amount of grand lists (which were taken on the following valuation, to wit, horses at 4l. per head; oxen, at 3l. cows, at 2l. young horses and young cattle, at, from 15s. to 2l. and improved land at 10s. per acre; being on an average somewhat less than half the real value of the property) the wealth of the state has annually increased for six years past, more than 25,000 or 85,000 dollars.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

Maſſachuſetts (proper), length, 125 miles; breadth, 50; ſquare miles, 6250; counties, 12; towns, 265; inhabitants, 378,787.

Maine, length, 170 miles; breadth, 125; ſquare miles, 21,750; counties, 5; inhabitants, 96,540.

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## Brief abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate, and a houſe of repreſentatives, which (together with the governor, and lieutenant governor), are elected annually by the people; the ſenators, on the firſt Monday in April, and the repreſentatives, in May, at leaſt ten days previous to the laſt Wedneſday in the month; that being the day of the legiſlature's meeting, and of the general election. The votes for governor, and lieutenant governor, are taken on the ſaid firſt Monday in April. To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor, the candidate muſt have reſided in the ſtate ſeven years, and during that time, been ſeized, in his own right, of a freehold, of the value of £. 1000, and profeſs the chriſtian religion; ſo that of ſenator, he muſt have reſided in the ſtate five years, be, at his election, an inhabitant of the diſtrict for which he is to be elected, and ſeized of a freehold eſtate to the value of £. 300, or poſſeſſed of perſonal, to the value of £. 600; to that of repreſentative, he muſt have reſided one year in the town which he is choſen to repreſent, and been ſeized therein of freehold eſtate to the value of £. 100, or poſſeſſed of perſonal, to the value of £. 200. Electors muſt be twenty one years of age, have freeholds of the annual income of £. 3, or perſonal eſtate to the value of £ 60. Every corporate town containing 150 rateable polls elects one repreſentative; containing 375, two; containing 600, three; and ſo on, electing one for every 225 rateable polls, as the towns increaſe.

From the perſons returned as Senators and Counſellors (being 40 in the whole) nine are annually elected by joint ballot of both houſes to conſtitute a council, for adviſing the governor in the execution of his office. He is, ex officio, preſident, and the lieutenant governor, a member of the council.

All

All judicial officers, the attorney and ſolicitor general, ſheriffs, coroners, and regiſters of probate, are nominated, and with the advice and conſent of the council, appointed by the governor; the ſecretary, treaſurer and receiver-general, the commiſſary-general and notaries public, are elected annually by joint ballot of both houſes; major-generals are alſo appointed by both houſes, but not annually; brigadiers, by the field officers of their brigades; field officers, by the captains and ſubalterns of their regiments; and the captains and ſubalterns, by the train bands and alarm liſts of their companies reſpectively. The governor appoints the adjutant-general; major-generals, their aids; brigadiers, their brigade-majors; and the commanding officers of regiments, their adjutants and quarter-maſters.

The judges, (except juſtices of the peace, whoſe commiſſions expire once in ſeven years, but may be renewed) hold their offices during good behaviour; and judges of the ſupreme court, are, ex officiis, juſtices of the peace through the ſtate.

The treaſurer and receiver-general may not be elected more than five years ſucceſſively.

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## Legiſlative and Executive Departments.

Samuel Adams, governor. Salary, dollars 2666.67.

Moſes Gill, lieutenant-governor. Salary, dollars 533.33. and pay as member of the council.

### Counſellors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Durfee, | Eleazer Brooks, |
| Azor Orne, | Oliver Wendell, |
| Samuel Baker, | Samuel Thompſon, |
| Stephen Metcalf, | John Reed. |
| William Shepard, | |

Samuel Phillips, preſident } of the ſenate.
Samuel Cooper, clerk, }

Edward H. Robbins, ſpeaker } of the houſe.
Henry Warren, clerk, }

Peter Thacher, D. D. chaplain of the ſenate.

Samuel Stillman, D. D. chaplain of the houſe.

John Avery, jun. ſecretary of the ſtate.

Thomas

Thomas Davis, treasurer.

John Stearns, Wm. Ternigan, John Saunders, jun. Samuel Flagg, Benjamin Reed, } of the senate, of the house, } Committee to examine and pass on public accounts.

Richard Cranch, Thomas Dawes, John Mason, } Committee for defacing public securities.

Samuel Phillips, Nathaniel Wells, Leonard Jarvis, John Read, Daniel Conby, } Committee for the sale of unappropriated lands.

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## Judiciary, and Civil Departments.

### Supreme Court.

Francis Dana, chief justice; salary, 1235 dolls. 33 cts.

Robert Treat Paine, Increase Sumner, Nathan Cushing, Thomas Dawes, jun. } judges; salary, 1166 dolls. $\frac{2}{3}$

James Sullivan, attorney-general; salary, 1000 dolls.

Charles Cushing, John Tucker, } clerks.

### Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of Peace.

#### County of Suffolk.

Joseph Gardner, Samuel Barrett, Thomas Crafts, } justices of the common pleas, and general sessions.

Tuthill Hubbard special justice of the common pleas.

George R. Minot, judge, William Cooper, register } of Probate.

Ezekiel Price, clerk of the pleas and sessions.

Thomas Crafts, treasurer. Henry Alline, register of deeds. Jeremiah Allen, sheriff. Richard Boynton, gaol-keeper.

Ezekiel Price, Henry Alline, Samuel Cooper, Samuel Barrett, of Boston, notaries public.

Supreme court, on the 3d Tuesday in February, and last in August. Common pleas, and general sessions, on the first Tuesdays in January July, and October, and 3d in April.

County of Eſſex.

Benjamin Greenleaf,
Samuel Holten,
John Pickering,
Samuel Phillips,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Iſaac Oſgood,
Ebenezer March,
George Ibuot,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

BenjamCaGreenleaf, judge
Daniel Noyes, regiſter,
} of probate.

John Pickering, regiſter of deeds.
Stephen Choate, county treaſurer.
Bailey Bartlett, ſheriff. Iſaac Oſgood, clerk of pleas, &c.

Edward Norris, of Salem, Daniel Rogers, of Glouceſter, John Rogers, of Ipſwich, Michael Hodge, of Newbury Port, Joſeph Wood, of Beverly, Samuel Sewall, of Marblehead, notaries public.

Supreme court, at Salem, 2d Tueſday in November: at Ipſwich, 3d in June. Common pleas, &c. at Ipſwich, 1ſt Tueſday in April; at Salem, 2d in July; at Newbury Port, the firſt in October.

County of Middleſex.

James Preſcott,
Nathaniel Gorham,
James Winthrop,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Eleazer Brooks,
William Hull,
} ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Oliver Preſcott, judge
James Winthrop, regiſter,
} of probate.

Abraham Bigelow, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Joſeph Hoſmer, ſheriff.
William Winthrop, regiſter of deeds.
Ebenezer Bridge, county treaſurer.
Joſeph Cordes, of Charleſton, notary public.

Supreme court, at Cambridge, the laſt Tueſday in Oct. at Concord, 2d in April. Common pleas, at Cambridge the laſt Tueſday in Nov.; at Concord, the 3d in March and 2d in Sep.

County of Hampſhire.

Eleazer Potter,
John Bliſs,
Samuel Mather,
Samuel Lyman,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Abraham

Abraham Burbank, Juſtin Ely, William Pynchon, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Robert Breck, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Eliſha Potter, ſheriff,
Eleazer Potter, judge, Samuel Hinckley, regiſter, } of probate.
William Pynchon, Ebenezer Hunt, John Williams, } regiſters of deeds.

Supreme court, at Northampton, the laſt Tueſday in April and 4th in September. Common pleas, 2d Tueſday in January, 3d in May, 1ſt in September, and 2d in November.

County of Plymouth.

Benjamin Willis, William Watſon, Ephraim Spooner, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.
William Drew, Richard Perkins, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Joſiah Cotton, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
George Partridge, ſheriff.
Joſhua Thomas, judge of probate.
Iſaac Lothrop, regiſter of ditto.
Roſſetter Cotton, regiſter of deeds.
Ephraim Spooner, county treaſurer.
Nathaniel Goodwin, of Plymouth, Henry Warren, of ditto. } notaries public.

Courts are held at Plymouth, ſupreme, on the 3d Tueſday in May; common pleas, the 2d Tueſday in April, and Auguſt, and 3d in November.

County of Barnſtable.

Daniel Davis, Nathaniel Freeman, Solomon Freeman, David Thacher } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.
Joſeph Nye, John Davis, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Joſeph Otis, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Daniel Davis, judge, Nathaniel Freeman, regiſter } of probate.
Joſeph Dimock, ſheriff.
Ebenezer Bacon, regiſter of deeds, and county treaſurer.

Ebenezer Bacon, of Barnſtable,
Joſeph Palmer, jun. of Falmouth, } notaries public.

Supreme court, on the Wedneſday next preceding the 3d Tueſday in May. Common pleas, on the firſt Tueſdays in April and November.

County of Briſtol.

Walter Spooner,
George Leonard,
William Baylies,
David Cobb, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Ezra Richmond,
Shubael Peck,
Samuel Tobey,
Apollos Leonard, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Samuel Fales, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

David Cobb,
Samuel Fales,
Seth Paddleford, } dedimus poteſtatem.

Zephaniah Leonard, ſheriff.

William Baylies, regiſter judge, } of probate.

James Williams, regiſter of deeds.

George Godfrey, county treaſurer.

William Brown, of Dighton, notary public.

Courts at Taunton, ſupreme, on the Tueſday preceding the laſt in October. Common pleas, the 2d Tueſdays in September, and December; and 3d in April.

County of Dukes County.

James Athearn,
Shubael Cottle,
Ebenezer Smith
John Allen, } juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Benjamin Baſſett,
Samuel Smith,
Ebenezer Norton,
Benjamin Mayhew, } ſpecial juſtices, &c.

Stephen Luce, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.

Benjamin Smith, ſheriff.

James Athearn, judge,
Thomas Cook, regiſter, } of probate.

Samuel Smith, regiſter of deeds.

Jethro Allen, jun. county treaſurer.

Supreme court, ſame as in Barnſtable county. Common pleas, at Edgartown 3d Tueſday in April, at Tiſbury, laſt in October.

County

County of Nantucket.

Joſiah Baker,
Stephen Huſſey,
William Hammatt,
Joſiah Coffin,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c

Peleg Coffin, jun. and Chriſto. Huſſey, ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Joſeph Nichols, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
John Gardner, ſheriff.
Jethro Huſſey, judge
Abner Coffin, regiſter
} of probate.

Nathaniel Coleman, regiſter of deeds.
Joſiah Coffin, county treaſurer, Abner Coffin, not. pub.
Court of common pleas, at Sherburne, the laſt Tueſday in March, and 1ſt in October.

County of Worceſter.

Artemas Ward,
Samuel Baker,
Joſeph Dorr,
Dwight Foſter,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Michael Gill, ſpecial juſtice.
Joſeph Allen, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
William Caldwell, ſheriff.
Joſeph Dorr, judge
Theophilus Wheeler, regiſter
} of probate.

Daniel Clap, regiſter of deeds,
Samuel Allen, county treaſurer.
Supreme court, the 3d Tueſday in September, and laſt but one in April. Common pleas, the 4th Tueſday in March, 2d in June, laſt in Auguſt, and 1ſt in December.

County of Berkſhire.

Jahleel Woodbridge,
Thompſon J. Skinner,
John Bacon,
} juſtices of the common pleas, &c.

Tim Edwards, & Theodo. Sedgwick, ſpecial juſtices, &c.
Henry Williams Dwight, clerk of the pleas and ſeſſions.
Simon Larned, ſheriff.
Jahleel Woodbridge, judge
Edward Edwards, regiſter
} of probate.

Moſes Hopkins,
Caleb Hyde, jun.
James Barker,
} regiſters of deeds.

Barnabas Bidwell, county treaſurer.
Supreme court, at Lenox, the 1ſt Tueſday in October, Common pleas, the 1ſt in February, and 2d in September.

County of Norfolk.

James Endicott, Ebenezer Warren, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Eben. H. Robbins, & Solomon Lovell, special justices, &c.
Atherton Thayer, sheriff.
Nathaniel Ames, clerk.
William Heath, judge, Samuel Haven, register } of probate.
Isaac Bullard, treasurer.
Elipl alet Bond, register of deeds.

Supreme court on the Tuesday immediately preceding the last in August.

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The following Counties are in the District of Maine.

County of York.

Rishworth Jordan, Benjamin Chadbourn, Joseph Simpson, Nathaniel Wells, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
Edward Cutts, Ichabod Goodwin, } special justices.
John Heard Bartlett, clerk of the pleas, &c.
Ichabod Goodwin, sheriff
Joseph Simpson, judge, David Sewall, register } of probate.
William Frost, register of deeds, and county treasurer.

Supreme court at York on the 4th Tuesday in June, Common pleas at York the 3d in April; at Waterboro' 4th in August; at Biddeford, 2d in November.

County of Cumberland.

David Mitchel, John Lewis, Josiah Thacher, William Gorham, } justices of the common pleas, &c.
William Thompson, Richard Codman, Isaac Parsons, } special justices.
Samuel Freeman, clerk of the pleas.
John Waite, sheriff.
William Gorham, judge, Samuel Freeman, register } of probate.
Isaac Isley, register of deeds.
Joseph M'Lallen, county treasurer.
John Frothingham, of Portland, notary public.

Courts

Supreme Courts are held at Portland, on the Tuesday succeeding the 4th in June. Common pleas, the last in May, and 3d in October, and at New Gloucester 1st of January.

County of Lincoln.

William Lithgow,
Thomas Rice,
Nathaniel Thwing,
Joseph North,
} justices of the common pleas, &c.

Henry Dearborn,
Daniel Cony,
Dummer Sewall,
} special justices, &c.

Jonathan Bowman,
Jonathan Bowman, jun.
} clerks of the pleas, &c.

Edmund Bridge, sheriff.

Jonathan Bowman, judge
Jonathan Bowman, jun register
} of probate.

Thomas Rice, register of deeds.
Nathaniel Thwing, county treasurer.
Francis Winter, of Bath, notary public.

Supreme court, at Wiscasset and Hallowell alternately on the 2d Tuesday in July; being at the former in July 179 . Court of common pleas, at Hallowell, on 2d Tuesday in January; at Pownalboro', on the 1st in June; at Waldoboro', 2d in September.

County of Hancock.

Paul Dudley Sergeant,
Oliver Parker,
William Vinal,
} justices of the common pleas, &c.

Jonathan Eddy, and Joseph Hibbert, special justices.
Thomas Phillips, clerk of the pleas, &c.
Richard Hunnewell, sheriff.

Paul Dudley Sergeant, judge
Jonathan Eddy, register
} of probate.

William Webber, register of deeds.
Samuel Fowler, county treasurer.
Thomas Phillips, of Penobscot, notary public.

Court of common pleas at Penobscot on the 3d Tuesdays in April and September.

County of Washington.

Stephen Jones,
James Avery,
Alexander Cambell,
John Crane,
} justices of common pleas, &c.

George Stillman, special justice.
Ralph Hart Bowles, clerk of the pleas, &c.
John Cooper, sheriff.

Stephen

Stephen Jones, judge; James Avery, regiſter of probate. George Stillman, county treaſurer, and regiſter of deeds. William Chaloner, of Machias, notary public.

Court of common pleas, at Machias, on the 4th Tueſdays in April and September.

## MILITIA.

Agreeably to the preſent arrangements, the militia of this commonwealth, contains 9 diviſions, 19 brigades, 79 regiments of infantry, 11 ſquadrons of calvalry, and 8 battalions of artillery. The aggregate amount of the ſeveral corps is about 50, coo infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. Theſe are compoſed of men between 16 and 40 years of age; beſides which, the corps de reſerve, conſiſting of ſuch as are between 40 and 60, amount to about 25,000.

Major Generals.

Henry Jackſon,
John Fiſh,
John Brooks,
William Shephard,
Nathaniel Goodwin,
Ichabod Goodwin,
Salem Towne,
William Lithgow, jun.
John Aſhley, jun.

Brigadier Generals.

Theophilus Cuſhing,
Eliphalet Bond,
Stephen Abbot,
Ralph Croſs,
William Hull,
Henry Woods,
Ebenezer Mattoon,
Seth Murray,
Silas Cobb,
Nathaniel Freeman,
Noah M. Littlefield,
John Kilby Smith,
John Cutler,
William Whiting,
Alexandria Campbell,
Jeremiah Hitchcock,
Thompſon J. Skinner.

William Donniſon, Adjutant-general.
Amaſa Davis, Quarter-maſter.

In 1638 a company was incorporated at Boſton, ſtyled, "The antient and Honourable Artillery Company." It is compoſed of military officers, who aſſemble and exerciſe themſelves as privates. Their election is on the 1ſt Monday in June annually, previous to which a ſermon is delivered.—Their preſent officers are

Andrew Cunningham, captain. Samuel Todd, lieutenant
John Bray, enſign. Thomas Clark, clerk.

Literary

# LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

## Harvard Univerſity at Cambridge.

This ſeminary was founded in 1636. It derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, in conſequence of a liberal donation made by him.—Perhaps no inſtitution in America is better calculated for the purſuit of ſcience. It is furniſhed with a well choſen library, conſiſting of upwards of 13000 volumes; a philoſophical apparatus equally complete; and able profeſſors and tutors, in the various branches of ſcience. After the commencement in July 1793, the whole number of thoſe, who had been admitted to academical degrees ſince its inſtitution was 3360. The uſual number of reſident ſtudents are from 130 to 160.

The governor, lieutenant governor, council, ſenate, preſident of the Univerſity, and miniſters of the congregational churches of Boſton, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Charleſton, Cambridge and Watertown, are ex officiis overſeers.

Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D. their Secretary.

### Corporation.

Rev. Joſeph Willard, D. D. and L. L. D. Preſident.

#### Fellows.

Oliver Wendell,
John Lowell, L. L. D.
James Bowdoin,
Rev. John Lathrop, D. D.
Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D.
Ebenezer Storer, A. M. treaſ.

#### Profeſſors.

David Tappan, A. M. Hollis profeſſor of Divinity.

Eliphalet Pearſon, A. M. profeſſor of the Hebrew, other oriental and Engliſh languages.

Samuel Webber, A. M Hollis profeſſor of Mathematics, and Natural philoſophy.

John Warren, M. D. Herſey profeſſor of Anatomy and Surgery.

Benjamin Waterhouſe, M. D. Herſey profeſſor of the Theory and practice of phyſic.

Aaron Dexter, M. D. Erving profeſſor of Chymiſtry and Meteria medica.

#### Tutors.

Abrel Abbott, A. M. Greek.

William A. Barrow, A. M. Geography, Elements of Geometry, Natural philoſophy and Aſtronomy.

John

Foſter Waterman, A. M. Metaphyſics and Ethics.
Micah Stone, A. M. Latin.
J. D. Nancrede, preceptor of the French language.
Samuel Shapleigh, A. M. Librarian.
Commencement, on the third Wedneſday in July.

Vacation.—from commencement four weeks; from the third Wedneſday in October, two weeks; the firſt Wedneſday in January, five weeks; and the third in April two weeks.

## WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, at Williamſtown.

Colonel Ephraim Williams, may, in propriety, be ſaid to be the founder of this inſtitution; it being eſtabliſhed, in conſequence of a conſiderable donation bequeathed by him, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a free ſchool. The truſtees of the bequeſt improved upon the original deſign, and have finally obtained an act of incorporation for a college. This was paſſed in June 1793; and, in honor of the benefactor, the college bears his name.

Ebenezer Fitch, A. M. preſident.
Stephen Weſt, D. D. vice-preſident
Noah Linſley, tutor
Nathaniel Steel, preceptor of the grammar ſchool.
Daniel Dewey, ſecretary to the corporation.

Firſt commencement on the 1ſt Wedneſday in September 1795.

### Incorporated Academies and Schools.

| Names | Places | Preceptors |
|---|---|---|
| Dummer | Newbury | Iſaac Smith |
| Phillips | Andover | Eben. Pemberton |
| Leiceſter | Leiceſter | Eben. Adams |
| Berwick | Berwick | Samuel Moody |
| Hallowell | Hallowell | |
| Fryeburg | Fryeburg | Paul Langdon |
| Taunton | Taunton | |
| Waſhington | Machias | |
| Plymouth | Plymouth | |
| Weſtfield | Weſtfield | |
| Groton | Groton | |
| Weſtford | Weſtford | |
| Derby School | Hingham | Abner Lincoln |
| Ipſwich gram. ſch. | Ipſwich | |
| Roxbury gram. ſc. | Roxbury | |
| Charleſton free School | Charleſton | |

Societies

## SOCIETIES.

A great number of societies are established in different parts of the state, for the purposes of improvement, and benevolence. Some of the principal of which, are the following:——

Boston Episcopal Charitable Society; established in 1724, and incorporated Feb. 18th, 1784.—William Tudor, president.

Massachusetts Charitable Society; incorporated November 16th, 1779.—Thomas Dawes, president.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences; already mentioned (see page 77), incorporated May 4th, 1780.

Massachusetts Medical Society; incorporated Nov. 1st, 1781.—Cotton Tufts, M. D. president.

Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians, and others, in North America; incorporated November 19th, 1787.—Thomas Russel, president.

Humane Society, for the purpose of recovering persons apparently dead from drowning, strangling, &c. incorporated in 1791.—Thomas Russel, president.

Historical Society, established 1791, and incorporated in 1794, for the purpose of improving the history of America.—James Sullivan, president.

Agricultural Society; incorporated in 1792.—Thomas Russell, president.

Marine Society; instituted for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members, being seamen.—Nehemiah Somes, master.

Massachusetts Congregational Society, instituted for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the congregational order.—Rev. Joseph Willard, D. D. president.

*** The limits of the present work would not allow the editors to enter into a minute description of the above. Their names are, in most cases, expressive of the end of their institution.

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## LODGES.

At Boston——Grand Lodge.

Most worshipful John Cutler, grand master.

Quarterly communications, on the evenings of the 2d Mondays in March, June, September and December.

Lodges.

| Lodges. | Monthly Meeting |
|---|---|
| 1st & 2d St. John's Lodges, incorporated with the Rising Sun Lodge, | Laſt Wedneſdays. |
| St. Andrew's Lodge, - | 2d Thurſdays. |
| Royal Arch, - - | Laſt Thurſdays. |
| Riſing States, - - | Laſt Mondays. |
| Maſſachuſetts, - - | 2d Mondays. |
| African, - - - | 1ſt Tueſdays. |
| At Charleſton — King Solomon's, | 2d do. |
| Tyrinian Lodge; Cape Ann. | Eſſex; Salem. |
| St. Peters; Newbury Port. | Amity; do. |
| Berkſhire; Stockbridge. | Unity; Ipſwich. |
| Trinity; Lancaſter. | Warren; Machias. |
| United States; Danvers. | Federal; Hampſhire Co. |
| Morning Star; Worceſter | |

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Public Officers in the Town of Boſton.

Town Clerk.

Samuel Cooper, (annually and ſucceſſively elected for 34 Years).

Select Men.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ezekiel Price, | Thomas Edwards, |
| Thomas Walley, | William Little, |
| William Bordman, | Charles Bulfinch, |
| Ebenezer Seaver, | William Scollay. |
| Thomas Crafts. | |

They are alſo ſurveyors of highways, and members of the committee for viſiting and ſuperintending the public ſchools.

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BANKS.

There are three in Maſſachuſetts, beſides a branch of the national one; viz. Maſſachuſetts Bank, and Union Bank at Boſton; and Eſſex Bank, at Salem.

Maſſachuſetts Bank

Was incorporated in 1784. Its preſent capital is 400,000 dollars—the number of ſhares 800. The election of directors is on the firſt Wedneſday in January, annually.

Preſident, William Phillips. Caſhier, James Thwing.

Union Bank

Was incorporated in 1792. Its capital, when the payment of the ſhares ſhall be completed, will amount to 800,000 dollars, the number of ſhares being 100,000.

Preſident, Moſes Gill. Caſhier, Alex. Hodgdon.

## Eſſex Bank

Was eſtabliſhed in 1792, and is under the management of a preſident and ſix directors,

Preſident William Gray, jun.
Caſhier, James King.

---

The following ſchedule, exhibiting the number of rateable polls within the ſeveral counties in the commonwealth, and of counſellors and ſenators to be choſen by the reſpective diſtricts, as compoſed of the ſaid counties; as alſo the proportion, which each county is in future to bear in every £. 1000 of the public taxes, was reported to the legiſlature, by a committee thereof, at their ſeſſion in June 1793, and referred to the next ſeſſion. By the inſpection of which ſchedule a tolerable idea may be formed of the proportional opulence and population of each county.—

The town of Boſton is rated at 3631 polls, and £. 91 16 8½

| Polls | Counties | On the Thouſand | | | Senator |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3742 | Suffolk, | 98 | 14 | 9† | 4 |
| 12176 | Eſſex, | 133 | 19 | 7 | 5 |
| 10109* | Middleſex, | 104 | 13 | 4* | 4 |
| 13912* | Hampſhire, | 111 | 18 | 0‡ | 5 |
| 13762 | Worceſter, | 127 | 5 | 0* | 5 |
| 6912 | Plymouth, | 59 | 9 | 9‡ | 2 |
| 3759 | Barnſtable, | 20 | 15 | 11‡ | |
| 763 | Dukes County, | 5 | 9 | 8* | 1 |
| 1121 | and Nantucket, | 6 | 13 | 3† | |
| 6547 | Briſtol, | 58 | 19 | 6‡ | 2 |
| 6165 | Berkſhire, | 52 | 3 | 3‡ | 2 |
| 6484 | York, | 50 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| 5723 | Cumberland, | 43 | 6 | 5* | 2 |
| 6349 | Lincoln, | 50 | 13 | 10† | 2 |
| 1967 | Hancock, and | 13 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| 493 | Waſhington, | 8 | 1 | 1 | |
| 6142 | Norfolk, | 68 | 17 | 3 | 3 |
| | | £. 1000 | 0 | 0 | 40 |

* one-half  † one-fourth  ‡ three-fourths

Rhode

# RHODE-ISLAND.

Length 68 miles; breadth 40; counties, 5; townships, 30; inhabitants, 68,825.

## Brief Abstract from the Charter, or Constitution of Government.

THE legislature of this state (as also of Connecticut) is constituted with an upper and lower house. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy governor, and ten assistants; who, together with the secretary and treasurer, are chosen by the freemen, annually; to wit, on the first Wednesday in May. The governor presides in the upper house, and has a single voice in the passing of laws.

The lower house is composed of deputies from the several towns; Newport deputing six; Portsmouth, Providence and Warwick, four, each; and every other town, two, which deputies are elected, and sit twice every year; commencing their session on the first Wednesday in May, and last in October.

All judicial and executive magistrates are appointed by the two houses, annually. Military officers are appointed in like manner, with no precise limitation of time.

The deputy governor officiates, in case of the governor's absence or incapacity.

## LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Arthur Fenner, governor, and commander in chief.

Samuel J. Potter, deputy-governor.

Assistants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas G. Hazard, | James Congdon, |
| Peleg Arnold, | Thomas Hoxsie, |
| Jonathan Comstock, | George Brown, |
| Caleb Gardner, | Job Watson. |
| John Cooke, | John Harris. |

Henry Ward, secretary, and notary pub. through the state.
Welcome Arnold, speaker, } of the lower house of
Samuel Eddy, clerk. } assembly.
Henry Sherburne, general treasurer.

# JUDICIARY.

## Supreme Court.

Daniel Owen, chief juſtice

Aſſiſtant juſtices.

Eliſha Bicknall, William Taggart,
Walter Cook, Thomas Tillinghaſt.

Ray Greene, attorney general.

## Court of Common Pleas

County of Newport.

Conſtant Taber, chief juſt.
Oliver Durfee, William Anthony, Perez Richmond, W. P. Tillinghurſt, } juſtices.
Chr. Ellery, clerk ſup. crt.
Thos. Peckham, clerk c. pl.
William Davis, ſheriff,
Chr. Ellery, notary public.

County of Providence.

Caleb Harris, chief juſtice,
John Burton, Stephen Steel, John Dorrance, Arnold Paine, } juſtices.
W. Barton, jun. clk. ſup. court.
James Fenner, clerk co. pl.
Nehemiah Knight, ſheriff,
Sam. Chace, notary public

County of Waſhington.

Peter Philipps, chief juſtice,
Robert Stanton, John Allen, Gideon Clark, Thomas Telſt. } juſtices.
James Sheldon, clerk ſup. ct.
Sam. E. Gardner, do. co. pl.
Nicholas Gardner, ſheriff,
Geo. Thomas, notary pub.

County of Briſtol.

Samuel Allen, chief juſtice,
Elkanah Humphry, William Barton, Stephen Smith, Joſeph Reynolds, } juſtices.
Jonath. Ruſſel, clerk ſu. ct.
Dan. Bradford, do. com. pl.
Richard Smith, ſheriff,
Shearj. Bourne, notary pub.

County of Kent.

Stephen Arnold, chief juſti.
Anthony Low, Iſaac Johnſon, Benjamin Johnſon, Stephen Greene, } juſtices.
Allen Fry, clerk ſup court.
Benj. Howland, do. co. pl.
Jonathan Niles, ſheriff,
Hopkins Cooke, notary pub.

## Court Seſſions.

| Counties. | | Supreme Court. | Common Pleas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newport, | 1ſt | Monday Mar. laſt, Aug. | laſt, May 3d, Nov. |
| Providence, | 3d | do. 3d, Sept. | 3d, June, 3d, Dec. |
| Waſhington, | 1ſt | Apr. 1ſt, Oct. | 3d, Feb. 2d, Aug. |
| Briſtol, | 2d | do. 2d, do. | 1ſt, Jan. 1ſt, July. |
| Kent, | 4th | do. 3d, do. | 3d, do. 3d, do. |

## MILITIA.

This ſtate compoſes one diviſion, which conſiſts of four brigades.

Simeon Martin, major-general.

Brigadiers.

Thomas Allen, George Thurſton,
Wm. Berton, Thomas Gorton,

Robert Rogers, adjutant-general.
Charles Lippit, commiſſary-general.
Thomas Lloyd Halſey, aid-de-camp to the governor.
Mr. Potter, Mr. Hazard, } aids-de-camp to the major-general.
Iſaac Senter, director and purveyor-general alſo, ſurgeon and phyſician-general.
John Matthewſon, quarter-maſter general.

## PROVIDENCE BANK.

John Brown, preſident.
Olney Winſor, caſhier.

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The principal are Rhode-Iſland College, at Providence, and an academy at Newport. The former was inſtituted in the year 1764. It flouriſhed conſiderably previous to the late war; but the buildings being then occupied by the troops, the courſe of education was interrupted till about the cloſe of the war. The inſtitution has, however, been ſince re-organized, and is now in a flouriſhing ſituation, having uſually about ſixty reſident ſtudents. It is furniſhed with a library, which contains upwards of 2000 volumes; and a valuable philoſophical apparatus.

Thoſe concerned in the adminiſtration and inſtruction of the college are,

Jabez Bowen, chancellor.
Jonathan Maxcey, D. D. preſident.
David Howell, L. L. D. profeſſor of law.
Benjamin Weſt, L. L. D. prof. Math. and aſtronomy.
Perez Forbes, D. D. profeſſor Nat. Philoſophy,
Simeon Doggitt, A. M.
Aſa Miſſer, A. M. } Tutors.
Gilbert Dinch, A. B.

The academy at Newport is ſaid to be flouriſhing.

SOCIETIES.

## SOCIETIES.

The principal societies are, a Marine Society, instituted Newport in 1752, for the relief of distressed widows and phans of the fraternity.—

And the Providence Society for promoting the abolition slavery, for the relief of persons unlawfully held in bonge, and for improving the condition of the African race. his was instituted in 1789, and incorporated the year folwing; and now consists of more than 150 members.

# CONNECTICUT.

Length, 82 miles; breadth, 57; counties, 8; townſhip upwards of 100; inhabitants, 237,946.

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

What was hinted in regard to the organization and appointment of the legiſlative and executive in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is, ſubſtantially, applicable to this ſtate.—One or two variations in point of name and number conſtitute the only difference. The officer there ſtyled deputy is here ſtyled lieutenant-governor; and in place of her ten aſſiſtants, Connecticut has twelve.

The general election, which was there on the firſt Wedneſday, is here on the ſecond Thurſday in May: and the autumnal meeting of the legiſlature on the ſecond Thurſday in October. The lower houſe conſiſts of two deputies from each town, choſen as in Rhode-Iſland, except that here a freeman muſt have freehold eſtate of the value of 2l. or perſonal, of 40l.

The judges of the ſuperior court hold their offices during the pleaſure of the general aſſembly; judges of the county courts, and juſtices, are appointed annually. Sheriffs are appointed by the upper houſe, and continue in office during their pleaſure.—General and field officers are appointed by the legiſlature; captains and ſubalterns by the companies.

## LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor, Samuel Huntington (Salary 300l.)
Lieutenant-governor, Oliver Wolcott.

Aſſiſtants.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Williams, | Heman Swift, |
| Joſeph P. Cook, | John Chandler, |
| William Hillhouſe, | Jonathan Ingerſoll, |
| John Treadwell, | Thomas Groveſnor, |
| James Davenport, | Thomas Seymour. |
| Roger Newbury, | Aaron Auſtin. |

The ſpeaker, the clerk, and aſſiſtant clerk of the aſſembly, are choſen from that body at every general election.

George Wyllys, secretary of the ſtate.
Andrew Kingſbury, treaſurer.
John Porter, comptroller of public accounts.

## JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

### Superior Court.

Andrew Adams, chief judge.

Judges.

Jeſſe Root, Benjamin Huntington,
Jonathan Sturges, Aſher Miller.

George Pitkin, clerk.

### County Court.

County of Hartford.
Ste. M. Mitchell, chief jud.
John Treadwell, Thos. Seymour, John Cheſter, Roger Newbury, } judges.
George Wyllys, clerk.
Stephen Cheſter, ſheriff.

County of New Haven.
Samuel Biſhop, chief judge.
Joſeph Hopkins, Andrew Ward, G. Buckingham, Simeon Briſtol, } judges.
Abraham Biſhop, clerk.
Jehu Brainard, ſheriff.

County of New-London.
Wm. Hillhouſe, chief judge.
William Noyes, Charles Phelps, Benjamin Coit, Marvin Wait, } judges.
Winthrop Salſtonſtall, clerk.
Johua Huntington, ſheriff.

County of Fairfield.
Joſeph P. Cook, chief judge.
John Chandler, Lem. Sandford, Phil. B. Bradley, Jam. Davenport, } judges.
David Burr, clerk.
Elijah Abel, ſheriff.

County of Windham.
Wm. Williams, chief judge.
Eben. Devotion, C. Southworth, Thos. Groveſnor, James Gordon, } judges.
Samuel Gray, clerk.
Shubael Abbe, ſheriff.

County of Litchfield.
Joſhua Porter, chief judge.
Heman Swift, Aaron Auſtin, Nathan Hale, } judges.
David Smith,
Frederick Wolcott, clerk.
Lynde Lord, ſheriff.

County of Middleſex.
William Hart, chief judge.
John Dickinſon, Hezek. Brainard, Ebenezer White, Hezekiah Lane, } judges.

Stephen

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen T. Hofmer, clerk. | Jeremiah Ripley, | |
| Enoch Parſons, ſheriff. | Reuben Sikes, | |
| | John Phelps, | } judges. |
| County of Tolland. | Jeremiah Weſt, | |
| | Ephraim Grant, jun. clerk. | |
| Sam. Gilbert, chief judge. | Elijah Chapman, jun. ſheriff. | |

## SESSIONS of the COURTS.

### Supreme Courts of Errors.

At Hartford, and New Haven alternately, the 1ſt Tueſday in June, beginning at Hartford in June 1794.

### Superior Court.

At Haddam, the laſt Tueſday in December; at Middletown, the laſt ſave two in July; at New-Haven, the firſt in January and laſt in July; at Fairfield, the third in January; at Danbury, the ſecond in Auguſt; at Litchfield, the laſt in January and third in Auguſt; at Hartford, the ſecond in February, and firſt in September; at Tolland, the fourth in February; at Windham, the firſt in March and third in September; at Norwich, the third in March; at New-London, the fourth in September

### Court of Common Pleas.

At Hartford the firſt Tueſdays in April and November; at New-Haven, the third in March and fourth in November; at New-London, the ſecond in June; at Norwich, the fourth in Nov.; at Fairfield, the third in April; at Danbury, the third in Nov.; at Windham, the third in Auguſt and ſecond in December; at Litchfield, the fourth in March and third in Sept.; at Middletown, the ſecond in Nov.; at Haddam, the firſt in April; at Tolland, the ſecond in Feb. and third in Sept.

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### Notaries Public.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Hartford, | Enoch Perkins, | Noah Webſter, jun. |
| New-Haven, | Elizur Goodrich. | Dyer White. |
| N. London, | Lyman Law. | ——Coit. |
| Norwich, | Samuel Huntington, jun. | |
| Fairfield, | Lewis B. Sturges. | |
| Middletown, | Matthew T. Ruſſel. | |
| Preſton, | Samuel Mott. | |
| Woodſtock, | Jedidiah Morſe. | |
| Plainfield, | Calvin Goddard. | |

## INCORPORATED CITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Haven, | Samuel Bishop, mayor. |
| New London, | Richard Law, do, |
| Hartford, | Thomas Seymour, do. |
| Middletown, | Asher Miller, do. |
| Norwich, | Benjamin Huntington, do. |

## MILITIA.

His excellency the governor, captain general.
The lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general.
Ebenezer Huntington, adjutant-general.

Major-generals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Wyllys, | James Gordon, |
| William Hart, | Heman Swift. |

Brigadier-generals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Noah Phelps, | Daniel Larned, |
| Augustus Collins, | John Sedgwick, |
| Elihu Marvin, | (7th, not known) |
| Elijah Abel, | David Smith. |

Independent Corps.

The governor's Horse Guard at Hartford.
Thos. Y. Seymour, major commandant.
Foot Guard, at N. Haven; Wm. Lyon, capt. commdt.

## BANKS.

Union Bank, at New-London;

Incorporated in 1792. Present capital 100,000 dollars, with the power of extending it to 500,000—shares, 100 dollars each.

Jedidiah Huntington, president.
John Hallam, cashier.

Hartford Bank, at Hartford;

Incorporated in May, 1792. Capital, same as the former—number of shares, 250.

John Caldwell, president.
Hezekiah Merrill, cashier.

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Yale College, at New-Haven,

Was founded in the year 1700; and called Yale, in honour of Gov. Yale, one of its principal benefactors.

Its

Its library contains 2500 volumes: the philosophical apparatus is sufficiently complete to exhibit experiments in the whole course of natural philosophy. The museum contains a variety of curiosities, and is constantly increasing. Its funds received a liberal addition in 1792, by a grant from the legislature.

The number of matriculated students is about 2200.

, president.

Fellows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eliphalet Williams, D. D. | Josiah Whitney, |
| Nathaniel Taylor, | David Ely, |
| Elizur Goodrich, D.D. | Nathan Williams, |
| Timothy Pitkin, | Hezekiah Ripley, |
| Enoch Huntington, | Levi Hart. |

The governor, lieutenant-governor, and six senior assistants in the council, are, associated with the president, &c. members of the corporation.

(Vacant) professor of divinity.

, professor of ecclesiastical history.

J. W. Edwards, A. M.
James Gould, A. M. } tutors.
Josiah Stebbings, A.M.

The "Connecticut Medical Society" is an institution of considerable note.

NEW

# NEW-YORK.

Length, 350 miles; breadth, 300; counties, 28; inhabitants, 340 140.

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

In the ſtate of New-York, the legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate and an aſſembly, or houſe of repreſentatives. The number of ſenators is equal to one third of the aſſembly, the whole number of which is at preſent 70, and may never exceed 300. They are elected for four years, and claſſed in ſuch manner that the ſeats of a fourth part are vacated every year. They muſt be freeholders. Members of the aſſembly are elected annually in May. The qualifications, requiſite to vote for an aſſembly-man, or ſenator, are a maturity of age, an oath of allegiance to the ſtate, ſix months reſidence, and being a freeholder, and worth 100 clear of incumbrance. The ſame qualifications are required of voters for governor, as of voters for ſenators. And thoſe who are admitted to vote for members of aſſembly, in conſequence of their being freemen of the cities of Albany and New-York, muſt have been freemen of the former at the time of ratifying the conſtitution in 1777, or of the latter, previous to the 4th of October, 1775, and uſually reſident therein. The governor, chancellor, and judges of the ſupreme court, are, ex officiis, a council for the reviſion of all bills about to be paſſed into laws. They may object to a bill, but have not a complete negative. For two thirds of both houſes adhering to any bill, it will finally paſs.

The governor and lieutenant governor are elected once in three years. The governor muſt be a freeholder; and the lieutenant-governor is, ex officio, preſident of the ſenate, has a caſting vote, and executes the functions of governor in caſe of vacancy.

All officers, whoſe appointments are not ſpecially provided for in the conſtitution, are choſen by a council of appointment, named from the ſenate annually, by the aſſembly, one perſon being named from each great diſtrict, and the ſame perſons being ineligible two years ſucceſſively. The governor is, ex officio, preſident thereof, and has a caſting vote.

Military officers hold their appointments during pleaſure; the chancellor, judges of the ſupreme, and firſt

judges

judges of the county courts during good behaviour, or till 60 years of age; sheriffs and coroners one year, and are incapable of serving longer than four years successively.

The treasurer of the state, county treasurer, loan officers, and clerks of the supervisors are appointed by each of the legislature; the register, and clerks in chancery, by the chancellor; clerks of the supreme and probate courts, by their respective judges; attorneys, solicitors, and counsellors at law, by the courts in which they plead; and town clerks, supervisors, assessors, constables, and collectors, by the people.

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## OFFICERS of GOVERNMENT.

### Executive.

George Clinton, governor, and commander in chief, &c.
Pierre Van Cortlandt, lieutenant-governor, and president of the senate.

Lewis Scott, secretary of the state.

Robert Harpur, deputy sec. Gerard Bancker, treasurer.
Peter T. Curtenius, auditor. Simon De Wit, surveyor gen.

### Commissioners of the Land-Office.

The governor, Secretary of the state,
Lieutenant governor, Attorney general,
Speaker of the assembly, Treasurer and auditor.

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## JUDICIARY.

### Court of Chancery.

Robert R. Livingston, chancellor.
Peter Livingston, register.

### Masters in Chancery.

Gilbert Livingston, John Ray,
Jeremiah Lansing, J. Miles Hughes.

### Clerks in Chancery.

Leonard Gansevoort, jun. A. G. Lansing,
Thomas Cooper, R. S. Frear.
John W. Watkins.

### Examiners in chancery.

Edward Dunscomb, Abraham G. Lansing,
Sergeant at arms, Jesse Weeks.

Supreme

Supreme Court.

Robert Yates, chief juſtice.

John Sloſs Hobart,
John Lanſing, jun.
Morgan Lewis,
Egbert Benſon. } Puiſne judges.

Nathaniel Lawrence, attorney-general.

John M'Keſſon, clerk of the ſupreme court.

James Fairlie, clerk of the circuit, and of oyer & terminer.

The youngeſt Puiſne juſtice of the ſupreme court, for the time being, is ſole judge of a court of exchequer.

Court of Probate.

Peter Ogilvie, judge; William Ogilvie, clerk.

Court of Common Pleas.

| Counties. | First Judges. | Counties. | First Judges. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, | The mayor of the city, ex. of. | Clinton, | Charles Platt |
| Richmond, | Paul Micheau. | Ontario, | Oliver Phelps |
| King's, | Johann. E. Lott | Otſego, | Wil. Cooper |
| Queen's | Benjamin Coe | Herkemer, | Henry Staring |
| Suffolk, | Selah Strong | Tioga, | Abr. Miller |
| Weſtcheſt. | Eben. Lockwood | Montgom. | Fred. Fiſher |
| Dutcheſs, | Zephaniah Platt | Saratoga, | J. Thompſon |
| Columbia, | Peter Van Neſs | Albany, | A. Ten Broeck |
| Renſſelaer, | Ant. Ten. Eyck | Ulſter, | Nathan Smith |
| Waſhingt. | Ebenezer Ruſſell. | Orange, | W. Thompſon |

## COURT SESSIONS.

Supreme Court.

At New-York, on the 3d Tueſdays in January and April; at Albany, on the laſt in July and 3d in October.

Court of Exchequer, at the ſame time and place as the ſupreme Court.

Courts of Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in each county, as the judges of the ſupreme court may appoint.

Common Pleas and General Seſſions.

General ſeſſions at New-York, on the firſt Tueſdays in February, May, Auguſt, and November.

Common pleas and ſeſſions, at Albany, on the 3d Tueſday in January, and 1ſt in June and October.

In Suffolk county, on the laſt Tueſday in March and 1ſt in October

In Queen's county, 1ſt Monday in June and 2d in Nov.

In King's county, 3d Tuesdays in April and October.
In Richmond county, 1st Monday in May and 4th in Sept.
In Westchester county, common pleas, 4th Mondays in January, May, and September. General sessions, 4th in May and September.
In Orange county, 2d Tuesdays in Feb. May, and October.
In Dutchess county, 3d Tuesdays in January and May, and 2d in October.
In Columbia county, 1st Mondays in Jan. May and Octob.
In Washington county, 2d Tuesday in February, last in May, and 1st in November.
In Montgomery county, 2d Tuesdays in February, June, and October.
In Ontario county, 1st Tuesdays in June and November.
In Clinton county, 1st Tuesdays in May and October.
In Rensselaer county, pleas, and sessions, 2d Tuesdays in June and November; and pleas, 3d in February.
In Saratoga county, pleas and sessions, the last Tuesday in February, and 3d in June; and pleas, 3d in November.
In Otsego county, 3d Tuesday in June and 2d in January.
In Herkimer county, 1st Tuesday in June and 3d in Jan.
In Tioga county, 4th Tuesdays in January and June.
In Ulster county, pleas and session, 1 Tuesday in May, and 3d in September; and pleas, 1 in January and 1 July.

Notaries Public.

| | |
|---|---|
| John M'Kesson, | Isaac Van Vleck, |
| Francis Bloodgood, | John Wilkes, |
| John H. Wendell, | John F. Roorbach, |
| John Keese, | Adrian Kissam, |
| James M. Hughes, | C. D. Colden, |
| James De Hart, | Isaac L. Kipp, |
| John Wilkins, | Francis Lynch, |
| Edward Dunscomb. | Daniel Thew, |

## CITY of NEW-YORK.

Richard Varick, mayor; Samuel Jones, recorder; Daniel Phœnix, chamberlain.
Wardens of the Port of New-York.
Thomas Laurence, Auguine Lawrence, William Heyw.
Physician, Malachi Treat.

## CITY of ALBANY.

Abraham Yates, mayor; Peter W. Yates, recorder; Elbert Willet, chamberlain.

CITY

## CITY of HUDSON.

John C. Ten Broeck, chief marshall.

Seth Jenkins, mayor; Nathaniel Green, recorder.

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

### Columbia College, at New-York.

This seminary was first founded in 1754, and was, by the charter incorporating it, styled King's College. Since the revolution the name has been changed to that which it now bears. It is now under the superintendence of twenty-four trustees; who are, by act of the legislature passed in 1787, a body corporate. The college edifice is situated in an elevated and pleasant part of the city, rather remote from the hurry and bustle of business. It is now in a flourishing state; is well furnished with able professors, and a new and complete philosophical apparatus; and has usually about 100 resident students, exclusive of students in medicine, who amount to about 50. The governor is chancellor; the Rev. John Rogers, D.D. vice chancellor. And those concerned in the instruction:

W. Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. president and professor of rhetoric and belles lettres.

Rev. John D. Gross, D. D. professor of moral philosophy and geography.

John Kemp, L. L. D. professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy.

Rev. Elijah D. Ratoone, profes. of the Latin and Greek lang.

Rev. John Christoff, Kunzie, D. D. profes. of oriental lang.

Samuel Latham Mitchel, L. L. D. professor of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture.

M. Mercellin, professor of the French language.

James Kent, d t o, of law.

### Faculty of Medicine.

Samuel Bard, dean; Richard Bailey, professor of anatomy.

Samuel Nicholl, professor of physic.

Samuel L. Mitchell, ditto, of chemistry and botany.

John R. B. Rogers professor of midwifery.

Wright Post professor of surgery.

William P. Smith, professor of materia medica.

William Hamersley, professor of institutes of medicine.

Richard Kissam, professor of botany.

Commencement annually on the 1st Wednesday in May.

There are said to be eight or ten incorporated academies in the state. One is at Flatbush, on Long-Island; it is

called Erasmus Hall, and is in a thriving situation. Another, called Clinton Academy, is at East Hampton, on the east end of Long-Island; one is at Kingston, and one at Schenectady. The names and site of the others could not at present be obtained.

## Societies and Incorporated Companies.

The principal societies are, St. Tammany's Society, or, Columbian order; under the patronage of which is the American Museum (of New-York); St. George's Society; St. Patrick's; St. Andrew's; German Society; Society for the Manumission of Slaves, and for protecting such of them as have been liberated; Society for the relief of poor debtors confined in gaol; General Society of mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York; New-York Manufacturing Society; New-York Library Society; New-York Medical Society; Marine Society; New-York Musical Society; St. Cecilia, Provident, and Benevolent Societies; Deason Society; New-York Cooper Society; Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from Foreign countries; and Democratic Society. Several of these societies are incorporated, and some have considerable funds, particularly the New-York Hospital chartered June 13, 1771, and holds estates to the amount of 50001. sterling. The City Dispensary has an annual revenue of about 600l.

Among the useful institutions of this state may be reckoned, "The Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures." It was incorporated on the 12th of March, 1793; and, by the act of incorporation, may hold property sufficient to produce an annual income of 2000 dollars. The design of the institution is particularly and fully set forth in the preface to the act incorporating it; the leading articles of which are, however, expressed in the name.

The following gentlemen were appointed to office by the act:

Robert R. Livingston, president.
John Sloss Hobart vice-president.
Samuel Jones, treasurer.
Samuel L. Mitchell, and Samuel Jones, jun. secretaries.

In March 1792, two companies were incorporated for the purpose of extending and improving inland navigation; one styled, The western inland lock navigation company, in the state of New-York; the other, the northern

n. The object of the former is to open a water communication between the navigable part of Hudson's river d the lakes Ontario and Senaca; of the latter, between e navigable part of the said river and lake Champlain. ch company is under the management of thirteen directors, who are elected on the 1st Monday in May annuy. Their respective capitals are 1000 shares; and hen either company shall have expended 25,000 dollars prosecuting the object of its institution, a donation of 5,000 dollars, on the part of the state, is to be made ereto, to be expended in the same way.

## BANKS.

There are three banks in the state, besides a branch of e United States bank. These are at the cities of New-ork, Albany, and Hudson. That of New-York was incorrated in March 1791; of Albany, April 1792; and of olumbia, at Hudson, in March 1793; and their respecve acts of incorporation will expire at the same time, wit, on the 2d Tuesday in May 1811. Each is maged by thirteen directors, who are elected annually on e 2d Tuesday in May; one of whom is to be afterwards ppointed president. In regard to the bank of New-York, ly eight of the directors, except the president, may, at y election, be re-chosen; and in regard to each of the her, only nine.

### Bank of New-York.

The number of shares are 1900; which, at 500 dollars ch, produce a capital of 950,000 dollars. And the hole amount of stock and capital, which the corporation ay possess, may not exceed 1,000 000 dollars.

President, Gullian Verplank; cashier, Charles Wilkes.

### Bank of Albany.

Its capital is constituted of 600 shares, at 400 dollars ch; which amounts to 240,000 dollars, and may never ceed 260,000.

President, Abraham Ten Broeck; cashier, Garret Van Schaack.

### Bank of Columbia at Hudson.

Its whole amount of stock and capital may not exceed 0,000 dollars. This is composed of 400 shares, at 400 llars each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Stoddert, President. | Peter Caſanave, |
| William Deakins, junior. | Charles Lowndes, |
| Uriah Forreſt, | Thomas I. Beatty, |
| James M. Lingam, | William B. Magruder, |
| John Maſon, | Thomas Turner, |
| Marſham Waring, | Triſtam Dalton. |

## LODGES.

Grand Lodge, Robert R. Livingſton, right worſhipful grand maſter.

Subordinate to the Grand Lodge.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. John's | No. 1 | Francis Childs,, W. M. |
| Royal Arch Independant, | 2 | William Wright, W. M. |
| St. Andrews Lodge, | 3 | Robert Bruce, W. M. |
| Jeruſalem, | 4 | William Rollonſon, W. M. |
| St. John's | 5 | Simeon De Witt, W. M. |
| Hiram Lodge, | 6 | Joſeph Preſcot, W. M. |
| Holland Lodge, | 7 | Andrew Inderwyck, W. M. |
| Howard Lodge, | 8 | R. J. Vandenbroek, W. M. |
| Holland Mark Lodge, | | |

Waſhington Chapter of the Royal Arch Maſons meet twice in the year if neceſſary.

Preſiding Officers.

J, F. Roorback, J. Abrams, W. Moony.

Beſides the preceding, there are ſeveral Lodges in different parts of the ſtate. In Albany there are two, and in Schenectady one.

## MILITIA.

According to the returns of the adjutant-general the militia of this ſtate in 1791 amounted to 50,399.

# NEW-JERSEY.

Length, 160 miles; breadth, 52; counties, 13; townships, 94; inhabitants, 184,139.

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## Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE legislature of New Jersey is composed of a legislative council and a general assembly. Both branches are elected by the people annually; viz. on the 2d Tuesday in October. They meet on the second Tuesday after their election. A member of the legislative council must have been an inhabitant and free-holder in the county in which he is chosen one year, and worth 1000l. real and personal estate;—of the general assembly, an inhabitant and free-holder as aforesaid, and worth 500l. real and personal estate;—and electors must be of full age, worth 50l. and have resided a year in the county where they offer their votes. The legislative council is equal to one third part of the assembly, and at present each county elects one member of the former, and three of the latter.

The governor in this (and in all the states to the southward of it, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Kentucky excepted) is chosen by the legislature. He is annually appointed; and is, ex officio, president of the council, chancellor and ordinary of the state. The council elect a vice president, who, in case of the governor's absence, executes his office.

Judges of the supreme court hold their offices seven years; judges of the common pleas, clerks of either court, justices of the peace, attorney-general, and secretary, five years; the treasurer, one year; and are respectively, with the general and field officers, appointed by the legislature. Sheriffs and coroners (who may not serve more than three years successively), constables and commissioners of appeals relative to unjust assessments, are chosen by the people yearly. And captains and subalterns of the companies.

The governor and council constitute a court of appeals in the last resort. And any three of the legislative may be the governor's privy council.

LEGISLA-

## LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Richard Howell, governor—president of the council, chancellor and ordinary.

### Council.

Peter Haring,
John Condit,
Samuel Randolph,
Thomas Henderson,
James Linn,
John Black,
Joseph Ellis,
John Mayhew,
Jeremiah Eldredge,
John Lambert,
Abraham Kitchel,
Samuel Ogden,
Charles Beardsley,

, clerk of the council.

Silas Condict, speaker, } of the house of assembly.
Maskell Ewing, clerk, }
Thomas Adams, secretary of the state.
James Mott, treasurer.

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## JUDICIARY.

### Court of Chancery.

Chancellor, the governor.

Masters.

Frederick Frelinghuysen,
Joseph Scudder,
Joseph Hugg,
Joseph Read,
Samuel W. Stockton,

Register and clerk, Gershom Craft.
Examiners, Isaac Williamson and S. W. Stockton.

### Supreme Court.

James Kinsey, chief justice.
Isaac Smith, } judges.
John Chetwood, }
Jonathan Rhea, clerk; his office kept at Trenton.
Aaron D. Woodruff, attorney-general.

Elisha Boudinot, clerk of the circuits.
Aaron Dunham, auditor of accounts.

### Court of Common Pleas.

| Counties. | Clerks. | Sheriffs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bergen, | Nehemiah Wade, | William M. Bell, |
| Essex, | Aaron Ogden, | James Hedden, |
| Middlesex, | Jonathan Deare, | Thomason Stelle, |

Countie

| Counties. | Clerks. | Sheriffs. |
|---|---|---|
| Monmouth, | Joſeph Scudder, | William Lloyd, |
| Somerſet, | Fred. Frelinghuyſen, | John Hardenbergh, |
| Burlington, | John Lawrence, | Job Lippencott, |
| Glouceſter, | Eliſha Clark, | Samuel Flaningan, |
| Salem, | Anthony Keaſby, | Edward Hall, |
| Cape-May, | Jeremiah Eldredge, | Eleazar Hand, |
| Hunterdon, | Samuel W. Stockton, | John Anderſon, |
| Morris, | Caleb Ruſſel, | John Cobb, |
| Cumberland, | James Giles, | Reuben Burgin, |
| Suſſex, | Charles Rhodes, | Mark Thomſon. |

## SESSIONS.

### Supreme Court.

At Trenton, the firſt Tueſdays in April and September and the ſecond in May and November.

### Courts of Niſi Prius.

At ſuch times and places in the reſpective counties, as the juſtices of the ſupreme court ſhall direct.

### Courts of Common Pleas, and general Quarter Seſſions.

At Middleſex, the third Tueſdays in Jan. firſt in April, third in July, and 2d in Oct.; at Monmouth, the 4th in Jan. April, and July, and 3d in Oct.; at Eſſex, the 2d in Jan. and Aptil, 4th in June, and 3d in Sept.; at Somerſet, the 1ſt in Jan. 3d in April and June, and 1ſt in Oct.; at Bergen, the 4th in Jan. and March, 2d in June, and 4th in Oct.; at Morris, the 3d in March, 1ſt in July, 4th in Sept. and 3d in Decemb.; at Burlington, the 2d. in Feb. 3d in May, 2d in Aug. and 1ſt in Nov.; at Glouceſter, the 3d in March and June, 1ſt Oct.; and 2d. in Decem.; at Salem, the 1ſt in March, 2d in June, 3d in Sept. and 1ſt in Decem.; at Cape May, the 1ſt in Feb. 4th in May, 1ſt in Aug. and 4th in Oct; at Hunterdon, the 1ſt in Feb. May, and Aug. and 4th in Oct.; at Cumberland, the laſt in Feb. 1ſt in June, 4th in Sep. and laſt in Nov.; at Suſſex, the 3d in Feb. 4th in May, 3d in Aug. and 4th in Nov.

Orphan's Courts are held in each county, in the ſame week in which the Common Pleas are held, and at ſuch other times as the judges ſhall appoint.

LITERARY

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In this ſtate are two colleges, ſeven academies, and ſeveral grammar ſchools of conſiderable note.

The colleges are at Princeton and Brunſwick. The former of which is called Naſſau Hall; the latter, Queen's college.

### Naſſau Hall

Was founded in 1738, and enlarged in 1747.——It is now under the management of twenty-three truſtees; of the number of whom are the governor of the ſtate and preſident of the college, ex officiis.

This ſeminary ſuained material injury from the Britiſh troops during the late war; its library and philoſophical apparatus being nearly conſumed. The loſs is now, however, principally retrieved. The library contains between two and three thouſand volumes. And the number of ſtudents uſually reſident amount to about ninety; beſides thoſe in the grammar ſchool annexed to it, who amount to about twenty.

The annual income of the college is about 900l.

The following are the gentlemen concerned in inſtruction:

Rev. Samuel S. Smith, D. D. preſident, and profeſſor of divinity and moral philoſophy.

John Minto, L. L. D. profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy.

Silas Wood, A. M. Robert Finley, A. M. tutors.

### Queen's College

Was inſtituted about the commencement of the late war. Its principal founders were a body from the Reformed Dutch church. A grammar ſchool is connected with the college, and the number of ſtudents in both are ſaid to be about forty.

The Academies are at Freehold, in Monmouth county; at Trenton, Hackinſack, Orangedale, in Eſſex county, Elizabeth-town, Burlington, and Newark——The Grammar Schools, at Springfield, Morriſtown, Bordentown, and Amboy.

Some of the above are pretty well endowed, and ſupplied with able inſtructors.

# MILITIA.

This state contains 4 divisions, 10 brigades, 80 battalions, 349 companies of infantry, 26 of light infantry, 18 of grenadiers, 21 troops of horse, and 14 companies of artillery. Aggregate number enrolled 25,783; exempts 294—total 29,077.—

## Major generals.

Messrs. Dayton, Harris,
Frelinghuysen, Ellis.

## Brigadier generals.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | Dey, | Lawrence, |
| | Cumming, | Hunkinton, |
| | Doughty, | Taylor, |
| | Neilson, | Bloomfield, |
| | Beatty, | Giles. |

Adjutant general, Anthony W. White.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

Length, 288 miles; breadth, 156; ſquare miles, 44,900 counties, 21; inhabitants, 434,373.

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE legiſlative power is adminiſtered by a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives; the ſupreme executive by a governor; and the judiciary by a ſupreme court, courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, by a court of common pleas, an orphan's court, a regiſter's court, and a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace, for each county, by juſtices of the peace, and ſuch other courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh.

The legiſlature and governor are elected by the freemen. Elections are on the ſecond Tueſday in October, and the legiſlature meet on the firſt in December.

The repreſentatives and a fourth part of the ſenators are elected annually. The number of repreſentatives muſt not be leſs than ſixty, nor exceed one hundred; nor of ſenators leſs than a fourth, nor greater than a third part of the number of repreſentatives. They are reſpectively apportioned among the ſeveral counties and diſtricts agreeably to an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants therein, to be taken every ſeven years, and the ſenators are divided by lot into four claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year. Each houſe chooſe their own officers, are judges of their own elections, &c. &c. And both houſes, by joint vote, annually chooſe the ſtate treaſurer. Repreſentatives muſt have attained the age of twenty-one, have been citizens and inhabitants of the ſtate three years previous to their election, and the laſt year previous thereto, an inhabitant of the county where elected, unleſs abſent on the public buſineſs of the ſtate, or of the United States; ſenators muſt be twenty five, have been citizens and inhabitants, as aforeſaid, four years, and the laſt year previous to their election, of the diſtrict wherein they are elected, unleſs &c. and electors twenty-one, have reſided in the ſtate two years and paid taxes.

The governor is choſen for three years, and is not eligible more than nine years in twelve. He muſt have attained the age of thirty, and been a citizen and inhabit-

ant

ant of the ſtate ſeven years (unleſs, &c.) In caſe of vacancy the ſpeaker of the ſenate officiates as governor.

All officers, whoſe appointments are not expreſsly provided for by the conſtitution, or by law, are appointed by the governor. And among thoſe, whoſe appointments are by the conſtitution to be regulated by law, are militia officers. All officers in the treaſury department (the treaſurer excepted), attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, to highways, conſtables, and all other townſhip officers.—In the appointment of ſheriffs and coroners, two perſons are reſpectively nominated for each office by the freemen in the ſeveral counties, one of whom is appointed by the governor. They ſerve three years, and ſheriffs are not eligible more than three in ſix years.——The judges, and juſtices of the peace, hold their offices during good behaviour; and the ſecretary (bene ſe gerente) during the governor's continuance in office.

For the juriſdictions and powers of the ſeveral courts, the reader is referred to the 5th article of the conſtitution.

## LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE.

Thomas Mifflin, governor, and commander in chief; ſalary, 5333 dolls. 33 cents.

Alexander James Dallas, ſecretary, ſalary, 1333 do. 33 do.

James Trimble, deputy-ſecretary, ſalary, 666 do. 67 do.

Anthony Morris, ſpeaker,
Timothy Matlack, clerk,
Morriſon, aſſiſt. clerk, } of the ſenate

George Latimer, ſpeaker,
Peter Baynton, clerk,
Jacob Shallows, aſſiſt. clerk } of the houſe of repreſent.

, comptroller-general; ſal. 800l.

John Donaldſon, regiſter-general; ſalary, 1333 do. 33 do.

Chriſtian Febiger, ſtate-treaſurer; ſalary, 500l.

David Kennedy, ſecretary,
Francis Johnſon, receiv. gen.
Daniel Brodhead, ſurvey. gen. } of the land-office { ſalary 1333 do. 33

Matthew Irwin, maſter of the rolls. doeach

, eſcheator general.

Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia

John Maxwell Neſbit,
Magnus Miller,
Nathaniel Falconer
Joſeph Anthony
George Ord,
Robert Bethel,
William Allen.

Health-officer, W. Allen.
Regiſter of German paſſengers, Lewis Farmer.
Phyſicians, Samuel Duffield, James Meaſe.

Interpreters of Foreign Languages.

Of French and Engliſh, Peter S. Duponceau; Peter Le Barbier Dupleſſis.
Of German and Low Dutch, Charles Erdman.
Of Spaniſh, James P. De Puglier.

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## JUDICIARY and CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

### High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Benjamin Chew, preſident.

The judges of the ſupreme court, and the preſidents in the ſeveral circuits of the court of common pleas, complete the bench.—Edward Burd, clerk.

### Supreme Court.

Thomas M'Kean, chief juſtice; ſalary 2666 dolls. 66 cents.
Edward Shippen, Jaſper Yates, Thomas Smith, } aſſiſtant judges; ſalary 1600 dolls.
Jared Ingerſol, attorney-general; ſalary 666 dolls. 66 cents.
Edward Burd, prothonotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.

### Court of Common Pleas.

For the eſtabliſhment of this court, the ſtate is divided into five circuits. In each circuit is a preſident, who ſits in every county thereof; and, with a ſet of judges reſident in each county, compoſes the court in the counties reſpectively.

#### Firſt Circuit.

James Biddle, preſident; ſalary 1600 dolls.

Aſſociate Judges.

Philad. county, Jonathan Bayard Smith, William Robinſon.
Charles Biddle, pro honotary, and clerk of the courts of oyer and terminer, holden by the judges of this court.
George Campbell, regiſter; Matthew Irvin, recorder.
Hilary Baker, clerk of the quarter ſeſſions, &c.
William Nichols, clerk of the orphans court.
William Will, ſheriff; John Leacock, coroner.

Notaries public.—Peter S. Duponceau; Clement Biddle; Aſheton Humphreys; Peter Lohra; Robert H. Dunkin; John Hallowell.

Aſſociate

| | Associate Judges. | Prothon. clerks, registers, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| Bucks county. | Henry Wynkoop | Samuel Benezet, prothonot. &c. and clerk of the orphans court. |
| | John Barclay | James Hanna, register and recor. |
| | Ma. Hutchinson | William Chapman, sheriff |
| | Rich. Backhouse | John Hough, coroner |
| | | Isaac Hicks, notary public. |
| Montgo. Delawa. | Hugh Lloyd | William R. Atlee, proth. &c. reg. and rec. and clerk of orphan ct. |
| | Richard Riley | |
| | Mark Wilcox | Elisha Price, notary public |
| | | James Bernard, sheriff |
| | Robert Lollar | Thomas Craig, prothonotary, &c. and clerk of the orphans court |
| | B. Rittenhouse | |
| | Benj. Marclay | Henry Kooken, sheriff |
| | | Daniel Levering, coroner |

Second Circuit.

John Joseph Henry, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lancash. Chester. | Walter Tinney | William Gibbons, prothon. &c. |
| | James Moore | Stephen Moylan, regist. and rec. |
| | Benj. Jacobs | John M'Clellan, sheriff |
| | Samuel Evans | Aaron Musgrove, notary public |
| | Robert Coleman | John Hubley, prothonotary, &c. |
| | Frederick Kuhn | George Ross, regist. and record. |
| | John Whitehill | Joseph Hubley, notary public |
| | Andrew Graff | John Miller, sheriff |
| | | Henry Miller, prothonotary, &c. |
| York. | Henry Slagle | Jacob Barnitz, regist. and record. |
| | Samuel Edie | John Doll, jun. } notaries public |
| | William Scott | John Morris } |
| | Jacob Rudisell | Godfrey Lenhart, sheriff |
| | | Jacob Lirch, coroner |
| Dauphin. | John Gloningher | Alex. Graydon, prothonotary, &c. and clerk of the orphans court |
| | John Carson | Joseph Montgomery, reg. and rec. |
| | John Kean | Jacob Wirick, sheriff |
| | | William Graydon, } nota. public |
| | | Anthony Seyfert, } |

Third Circuit.

Jacob Rush, president, salary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berks. | James Diemer | George Eckhart, prothonot. &c. |
| | Joseph Heister | Jacob Bower, register and rector. |
| | George Ege | John Spayd, notary public |
| | Cadwal. Morris | Philip Kreemer, sheriff |

| | Associate Judges | Prothon. clerks, registers, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | | William Craig, prothonotary, &c. |
| Northum. Luzerne. Northamp | Peter Roads | Aaron Ardnt, register and recor. |
| | William Henry | John Kasse, } notaries public |
| | Dav. Waggoner | Henry Spering, } |
| | John Mul | Jonas Hartzell, sheriff |
| | | Joseph Morton, coroner |
| | Obadiah Gore | Lord Butler, prothon. &c. register |
| | Ma. Hollenback | recorder and clerk of the orphans |
| | Nath. Denniſon | court |
| | Roſewell Wells | John Franklin, ſheriff |
| | Th. Strawbridge | Jaſper Ewing, prothonotary, &c. |
| | John M'Pherſon | Flavel Rowan, ſheriff; and notary |
| | Samuel Maclay | public |
| | William Wilſon | Joſeph Lorence, coroner. |

Fourth Circuit.

preſident, ſalary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bedford Franklin. Cumberl. | Jonathan Hoge | William Lyon, proth. &c. regiſt. |
| | James Dunlap | recorder, and clerk of the or- |
| | Samuel Laird | phans court |
| | John Jordan | James Wallace, ſheriff |
| | James M'Dowel | Edward Crawford, prothonotary, |
| | James Maxwell | &c. regiſter, recorder, and clerk |
| | Geo. Matthews | of the orphans court |
| | Ja. M'Calmont | Henry Work, ſheriff |
| | George Woods | David Eſpy, prothonotary, &c. |
| | James Martin | regiſter, recorder, and clerk of the |
| | Hugh Barclay | orphans court |
| | James Wells | Thomas M'Gaughey, ſheriff |
| | | James Heydon, coroner |
| Huntingd. Miffin. | | Samuel Edmiſton, prothonotary, |
| | William Brown | &c. regiſter, recorder, and clerk |
| | Samuel Bryſon | of the orphans court |
| | Thomas Beale | Thomas Wilſon, ſheriff |
| | | William Armſtrong, coroner |
| | David Stewart | Andrew Henderſon, prothonotary, |
| | Robt. Galbraith | &c. regiſter, recorder, and clerk |
| | Benjamin Elliot | of the orphans court |
| | Hugh Davidſon | John Galbraith, ſheriff |

Fifth

Fifth Circuit.

Alexander Addiſon, preſident, ſalary 1333 dolls. 33 cents.

Aſſociate Judges.

Weſtmorland
- John Baird
- William Jack
- William Todd
- James Barr

Waſhing.
- Henry Taylor
- James Edgar
- James Alliſon
- Mathew Ritchie

Payette.
- James Findley
- Nathnl. Brading
- Edward Cook
- Iſaac Maſon

Allegheny.
- George Wallace
- John Wilkins
- John M'Dowell
- John Gibſon

Prothon. clerks, regiſters, &c.

Michael Huffnagle, prothon. &c.
James Guthrie, regiſt. and rec.
Thomas Hamilton, clerk of quarter ſeſſions and orphans court
John Brandon, ſheriff
Frederick Roher, coroner

David Redick, proth. &c. and clerk of the orphans court
James Marſhall, reg. and rec.
William Wallace, ſheriff

Ephraim Douglaſs, proth. &c. and clerk of the orphans court
Alexander M'Clean, reg. and rec.
Joſeph Huſton, ſheriff
Henry Beaſon, coroner

James Briſon, prothon. &c. and clerk of the orphans court
Samuel Jones, reg. and recorder
Iſaac Craig, notary public
Samuel Evalt, ſheriff
Nathaniel Bedford, coroner

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## SESSIONS OF THE COURTS.

### The High Court of Errors and Appeals.

AT Philadelphia, on the ſecond Mondays in July, annually, and may adjourn from time to time.

### The Supreme Court

At Philadelphia, the firſt Mondays in January, April and September. The terms continue only fourteen days, except January term, which laſts twenty-one days.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Niſi Prius, are generally held once a year, in every county, at ſuch time as the judges appoint.

The Courts of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

| Counties, | Mondays, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | 1 Mar. | 1 June, | 3 Sept. | 1 Dec. |
| Delaware, | laſt Jan. | laſt April | laſt July | laſt Oct. |
| Bucks, | 1 Feb. | 1 May | 1 Aug. | 1 Nov. |
| Montgomery, | 2 Feb. | 2 May | 2 Aug. | 2 Nov. |
| Cheſter, | 3 Feb. | 3 May | 3 Aug. | 3 Nov. |
| Lancaſter, | laſt Feb. | laſt May | laſt Aug. | laſt Nov. |
| York, | 1 Mar. | 1 June | 1 Sept. | 1 Dec. |
| Dauphin, | 2 Mar. | 2 June | 2 Sept. | 2 Dec. |
| Berks, | 1 Jan. | 1 April | 1 Aug. | 1 Nov. |
| Northampton, | 2 Jan. | 2 April | 2 Aug. | 2 Nov. |
| Luzerne, | 3 Jan. | 3 April | 3 Aug. | 3 Nov. |
| Northumberland | 4 Jan. | 4 April | 4 Aug. | 4 Nov. |
| Cumberland, | 1 Jan. | 1 April | 1 Aug. | laſt Oct. |
| Mifflin, | 2 Jan. | 2 April | 2 Aug. | 1 Nov. |
| Huntingdon, | 3 Jan. | 3 April | 3 Aug. | 2 Nov. |
| Bedford, | 4 Jan. | 4 April | 4 Aug. | 3 Nov. |
| Franklin, on the Mon. next following the Bedford courts | | | | |
| Alleghany, | 1 Mar. | 1 June | 1 Sept. | 1 Dec. |
| Weſtmoreland, | 2 Mar. | 2 June | 2 Sept. | 2 Dec. |
| Fayette, | 3 Mar. | 3 June | 3 Sept. | 3 Dec. |
| Waſhington, | 4 Mar. | 4 June | 4 Sept. | 4 Dec. |

Mayor's Courts are held the third Monday in March, June, September and December.

City of Philadelphia.

Mathew Clarkſon, Mayor. Alexa. Wilcocks, recorder. William Nichols, clerk of the Mayor's court.

## MILITIA.

The ſtate contains 9 diviſions, and 23 brigades. The firſt ſix diviſions contain each, two brigades; the ſeventh and eighth, each, three; and the ninth, five. The major and brigadier generals are arranged agreeably to their reſpective diviſions and brigades.

Major Generals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Walter Stewart | William Irvine |
| Thomas Craig | William Montgomery |
| Stephen Moylan | John Patton |
| Edward Hand | John Gibſon |
| Daniel Heiſter | |

Brigadier

Brigadier-Generals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Proctor | Brown |
| Jacob Morgan | William Wilson |
| Francis Murray | Simon Spalding |
| James Morris | John Piper |
| John Bartholomew | Benjamin Elliot |
| Benjamin Brannan | John Brattan |
| James Roſs | William Jack |
| Henry Miller | Henry Taylor |
| Jacob Bower | John Minor |
| I. A. Hanna | Ephraim Douglaſs |
| Thomas Buchannan | John Wilkins, jun. |
| James Chambers | |

Adjutant-General, Joſiah Harmar.

## BANK.

The Bank of Penſylvania was incorporated on the 30th day of March, 1793, and is to continue a corporation till the 4th day of March, 1813. There are twenty-five directors, including the preſident; ſix of whom are appointed by the legiſlature, and nineteen by the ſtockholders annually. The election by the ſtockholders is on the firſt Monday in February— The preſent capital conſiſts of 5000 ſhares, at 400 dollars each, which produce 2,000,000 dollars. The number of ſhares may be increaſed to 7500.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Barclay, President, | William Montgomery, |
| Samuel Howell, | George Pennock, |
| Robert Ralſton, | James Aſh, |
| John Leamy, | William Sanſom, |
| Joſeph P. Norris, | Thomas L. Moore, |
| James Crawford, | Hugh Holmes, |
| Godfrey Haga. | George Plumſtead, |
| John Roſs, | John C. Stocker, |
| Philip Nicklin, | Jacob Morgan, |
| Standiſh Forde, | Charles Biddle, |
| Charles Pettit, | George Bickham. |

## INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

A ſpirit of enterpriſe and improvement is characteriſtic of the Penſylvanians. And perhaps it has never appeared more conſpicuous than within theſe three or four years paſt.

Beſides ſeveral legiſlative acts for opening and improving roads and rivers, not leſs than ſeven companies have ſince the year 1790, been inſtituted for the purpoſe of extending inland navigation by locks and canals, of improving

proving roads, by bridges and turnpikes, and of improving agriculture by the cultivation of vines. One of these companies was incorporated by the legislature on the 10th of April, 1793; to wit, The Conewago Canal Company. instituted for the purpose of improving the navigation of Susquehannah, by locks, at Conewago falls. In regard to the others, power was vested in the governor, at their institution to incorporate them, by letters patent, when a certain proportion of their respective capitals should be subscribed.

The several canal companies besides the Conewago, are the following, viz. The Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation company, instituted on the 29th September, 1791, for the purpose of uniting the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quittapahilla and Swetara. Their capital consists of 1000 shares at 400 dollars each, payable at such times as the company shall direct. Their election is on the first Monday in January.

President, Robert Morris; Secretary, Timothy Matlack; Treasurer, Tench Francis.

The Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation company, instituted on the 10th of April 1792, for the purpose of cutting a canal between those rivers, and uniting the waters thereof. Their capital consists of 2000 shares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company shall direct. They have commenced their operations, and made considerable progress therein. Their election is on the 1st Monday in January.—President. Robert Morris; Secretary, William Moore Smith; Treasurer, Tench Francis.

The Brandywine canal navigation company, instituted on the 10th of April 1793, (with a capital of 1500 shares at 200 dollars each, payable as the company may direct) for the purpose of improving the navigation of that creek, by canal and locks.

The companies for improving roads, &c. are The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike company, instituted on the 9th of April 1792, for the purpose of constructing an artificial road between that city and borough. Their capital consists of 1000 shares at 300 dolls. each. They have commenced, and made very considerable advancement in their operations.

The company for building a bridge over the Susquehannah, (near Wright's ferry) instituted with a capital of 700 shares at 150 dollars each, on the 11th of April, 1793.

The company for promoting the cultivation of vines,

was

was inſtituted on the 22d of March 1793; with a capital of 1000 ſhares at 20 dollars each.

In addition to the preceding companies, there are, in Philadelphia, four inſurance companies.

The Inſurance Company of North America, was inſtituted in 1792, and incorporated in 1794. Their capital conſiſts of 60,000 ſhares at 10 dollars each. And their prime object is the inſuring of veſſels, and other property paſſing by ſea or land.

Ebenezer Hazard, ſecretary.

The Inſurance Company of Pennſylvania, incorporated in 1794, upon ſimilar principles, and for the like purpoſes as the preceding.

The Philadelphia contributionſhip, for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire.—And,

The mutual inſurance company, whoſe object is nearly the ſame.

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The American Philoſophical Society was treated of page 76, to which the reader is referred.

The college of phyſicians of Philadelphia, was inſtituted in 1787, and incorporated in 1789. The deſign of the inſtitution is the extenſion of medical knowledge, and the promotion of uniformity in the practice of phyſic. Stated meetings are held the firſt Tueſday of every month.

Preſident, John Redman; Vice-preſident William Shippen

There is alſo a medical ſociety, eſtabliſhed on nearly the ſame principles, of which Dr. Wm. Shippen is Preſident.

### Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

The ſeminary known by this appellation was formed by the union of two literary inſtitutions, which had previouſly exiſted a conſiderable time in Philadelphia; one deſignated by the above name; the other, by that of the college, academy and charitable ſchools of Philadelphia; their union took place, by an act of the legiſlature, in 1791. In conſequence of which they now conſtitute a very reſpectable ſeminary. Its reſpectability will, however, more fully appear from the various profeſſorſhips in the different ſciences, and the aggregate number of ſtudents, than from any encomium.

The library, though not ſo complete as that of Cambridge, is, however, reſpectable. And the Philoſophical apparatus, which was before very complete, has been

The

lately increased to the value of several hundred pounds. The seminary is now under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of twenty-four members; of which the governor of the state is, ex officio, president.——The funds of the University produce annually, a revenue of about 2364l.

The aggregate number of students in the several schools as, on an average, about 510. And the number usually admitted to degrees in each year about twenty-five.

The Professors and Instructors follow:

The Rev. John Ewing, D.D. provost, and professor of natural philosophy.

The Rev. John Andrews, D.D. vice-provost, and professor of moral philosophy.

James Davidson, A.M. professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

Robert Patterson, A.M. professor of mathematics

William Rogers, D.D. professor of the English language, and belles lettres.

Henry Helmuth, D.D. professor of the German language

William Shippen, M.D. professor of anatomy, surgery and midwifery.

Adam Kuhn, M.D. prof. of the practice of physic

Benjamin Rush, M.D. professor of institutes, and clinical medicine.

John Carson, M.D. professor of chymistry.

Caspar Wistar, M.D. adjunct professor of anato.

Samuel P. Griffitts, M.D. professor of materia medica

Benjamin S. Barton, M.D professor of Botany and natural history.

James Wilson, L.L.D. professor of law.

Samuel Jones, A.B. } assistants to the Latin
Adam Boyd, A.B. } and Greek professors.
George Lochman, A.M. }

Samuel C. Clendenin, } assistant to the mathematical professor.

Daniel Jodon, }
Christian F. L. Endress, A.M. } assistants to the
John Patterson, A.B. } English professor.

James Ramsey, for the boys } teachers of the
Mary Robinson, for the girls } ritable schools

Dicki

## Dickinſon College, at Carliſle.

This was founded in the year 1783. It is a flouriſhing ſtitution, having the uſual number of about eighty reſi-nt ſtudents. It has a philoſophical apparatus, and a rary conſiſting of nearly 3000 volumes Its funds con- chiefly of land and funded certificates; of the former the amount of 10, 00 acres; of latter, 4000l.

### The Inſtructors are,

e Rev. Charles Neſbitt, D. D. profeſſor of divinity.
bert Davi ſon, D. D. profeſſor of natural philoſophy
mes M'Cormack, profeſſor of mathematics
mes Davis, teacher of languages.

Beſides the preceding inſtitutions there are ſeveral ex-llent academies, in different parts of the ſtate; among ich may be reckoned the Friends academy in Philadel-ia: the Moravian ſchools at Bethlehem and Nazareth; Young Ladies academy in Philadelphia; the Epiſcopal demy at York town; and the academies of German-wn, Allentown, Pittſburgh, and Waſhington.

The Philadelphia library, may properly be ranked among literary inſtitutions of the ſtate. It is indeed a moſt luable one, and eſtabliſhed on the moſt liberal principles. contains about 12,000 volumes, and is open every day the week, Sundays excepted. Any perſon who has a te for reading may here indulge it to great advantage; d any one wiſhing it, may receive books out of the rary by leaving a depoſit, as a ſecurity for the return d pay a moderate tax for the loan of it.

The proprietors amount to ſeveral hundred, are incor-rated and paying annually 10s. each, for the purpoſe of king additions and defraying expences.

A Muſeum is attached to the Library.

Librarian, Zachariah Poulſon.

Agreeably to the arrangement in regard to New-York, Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture be-gs to this head. This ſociety was inſtituted in 1785, and been productive of conſiderable improvements in the .

Humane

## Humane and other Societies.

It will not comport with the limits of the Regiſter to be particular in reſpect to the various inſtitutions, which come under this denomination.

The recital of them and of the ſeveral objects to be obtained from their eſtabliſhments muſt therefore, in moſt caſes, ſuffice.

The Pennſylvania Hoſpital is a moſt uſeful, as well as humane inſtitution. The deſign of it was firſt conceived by Doctor Thomas Bond, about 40 years ago. And in the year 1756 a part of the preſent buildings were erected. And from that time till May 1793, 8608 patients have been admitted into it; of whom, 5435 have been cured; and 925 relieved.

It has now a capital of 17,065l. And its object is the relief of the indigent, labouring under maladies, either of body or mind.

The Philadelphia Diſpenſary was eſtabliſhed in 1786, for the purpoſe of affording medical relief to the indigent ſick. Upwards of eleven thouſand patients have been already admitted into it.

The Humane Society for the purpoſe of recovering perſons apparently dead from drowning, &c. was inſtituted in 1780.

The Houſe of Employment, (or, as it is more uſually denominated, The Bettering Houſe) is a humane inſtitution for the relief and employment of ſuch perſons as are able to labour, but cannot, or will not, find employment.

The Friends Alms Houſe as an inſtitution ſomewhat, though not in all reſpects, ſimilar to the laſt, for the uſe of that ſociety.

The Abolition Society was inſtituted in 1774, and enlarged in 1787. Its ſpecific object is the emancipation of the African race; and their efforts have hitherto been very ſucceſsful in behalf of that people.

The remaining ſocieties are, St. Andrew's, St. George's, The German Incorporated, The Hibernian, the Philadelphia, for the information and aſſiſtance of perſons emigrating from Foreign Countries, and French Benevolent, Societies; The French Patriotic, German Republican, and Democratic, Societies; and The Shipmaſters, The Franklin*, Caledonian, Union, Friendly, and Provident Societies.

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* Conſiſting of Printers, and named in honour of Dr. Franklin.

LODGES.

## LODGES.

In the City of Philadelphia.

Grand Lodge, Jonathan Bayard Smith, Grand Maſter.
John Carſon, M D D. G. M.
John M'Cree, S. G. W.
Edward Fox, J. G. W.
Peter L. Barbier Dupleſſis, G. Sec.
Gavin Hamilton, G. Treaſ.
Rev. John Andrews, D. D. G. Chaplain.
Thomas Proctor, G. Marſhal
William Williams, G. S. B.
Jacob Bankſon, D. G. S.
Walter Corey, G. Purſuivant.

Meetings on the 1ſt Monday in March, June, September, and December; on St. John the Baptiſt's, and St. John the Evangeliſt's days.

Subordinate to the Gr. Lodge. In the city of Philadelphia.

| Lodges. No | Maſters. | Semi-monthly meetings. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Jacob Bankſon | 2d and 4th, Mondays |
| 3 | John M'Cree | 1ſt and 3d, Tueſdays |
| 9 | James Edgers | 1ſt and 3d, Fridays |
| 1 | Thomas Proctor | 1ſt and 3d, Thurſdays |
| 51 | Samuel Pancoaſt | 2d and 4th, Ditto |
| Harmony 5 | Caldwal. Griffith | 2d and 4th, Saturdays |
| St. Louis 5 | P. L. B. du Pleſſis | 2d and 4th, Wedneſday |
| Waſhington 59 | Edward Scott | |

## COUNTRY LODGES.

| Lodg. Situation | Lodg. Situation. | Lodg. Situation. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 Cantwell Br. | 26 Carliſle | 50 W. horſe. C. c. |
| 8 Norriſton | 31 Norriſt Phl.c. | 54 Waſhington |
| 11 London Gro. | 33 Chriſtiana Br. | 55 Huntingdon |
| 12 Winchef. Vir | 41 Portſmo. Vir. | 56 Carliſle |
| 14 Wilming. Del. | 43 Lancaſter | 57 Newton |
| 18 Dover | 44 Duckereek | 58 Army of U. S. |
| 18 Britiſh 17th R. | 45 Pittſburgh | 60 Brownſville |
| 21 Lower Paxton | 46 Church town | Fayette county. |
| 22 Sunbury | 47 Portau Prince | |
| 25 Briſtol | 48 Bedford | |

There is beſides a Chapter of Royal Arch, which meets on the firſt Saturdays in March, June, September, and December; and a Sublime Lodge of Perfection, which meets every 1ſt and 3d Wedneſdays.

# DELAWARE.

ength, 92 miles; breadth, 24; ſquare miles, 2208 counties, 3; hundreds, —; inhabitants, 59,094.

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## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

THE conſtitutions of Delaware and Pennſylvania being very ſimilar, it will be eaſier, as we have given an abſtract from the latter, to note the variations between the two, than to attempt a particular detail of the former.

The principal variations, with regard to the legiſlature, reſpect their qualifications, the time of their election and meeting, and the claſſing of the ſenators. A repreſentative muſt, in Delaware, be twenty-four years of age, have a freehold in the county, and have been three years a citizen and inhabitant of the ſtate, and the laſt year, previous to his election, of the county wherein he is choſen, unleſs he may have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the ſtate, or of the United States. Their number is at preſent twenty-one, being ſeven in each county. A ſenator muſt be twenty-ſeven years of age, have a freehold within the county, in 200 acres of land, or real and perſonal eſtate to the value of 1000l. and have been a citizen and inhabitant, as in caſe of a repreſentative. The preſent number is nine; three in a county. They are divided into three claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated every year. Electors are required to have the ſame qualifications as in Pennſylvania. And elections are on the firſt Tueſday in October, and the meeting of the legiſlature, on the firſt in January.

The governor, ſecretary, treaſurer, ſheriffs, and coroners, are appointed in the ſame manner, for the ſame time, and with the ſame limitation with regard to their re-appointment, as in Pennſylvania; excepting that the governor is not eligible more than three in ſix years. He is required to be thirty years of age, to have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States twelve years, and of this ſtate ſeven, previous to his adminiſtration, (unleſs, &c.) He has the appointment of officers, as the governor of Pennſylvania has; and the claſs of inferior officers, whoſe appointments are there, are here, by the

conſtitution, dependent on the laws. The ſpeaker of the ſenate (and in default of him, the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives) officiates as governor, in caſe of vacancy. In addition to the legal tribunals eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, that of Delaware recognizes a court of chancery. The chancellor and judges of the ſupreme court, and court of common pleas, hold their offices during good behaviour; and juſtices of the peace, bene ſe gerentibus, ſeven years. Members of either branch of the legiſlature, the chancellor, judges of the ſupreme court and common pleas, and the attorney general, are, ex officiis, conſervators of the peace through the ſtate; and the treaſurer, ſecretary, clerks of the ſupreme court, prothonotaries, regiſters, recorders, ſheriffs, and coroners, in the counties in which they reſpectively reſide.

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Joſhua Clayton, governor, and commander in chief, ſalary, 1333 1-3 dollars.

James Booth, ſecretary; ſalary, 400.

Daniel Rogers, ſpeaker, } of the ſenate.
James Battell, clerk. }

Robert Clark, treaſurer.

Thomas Montgomery, auditor of accounts; ſalary 300

## JUDICIARY.

### High Court of Errors and Appeals.

This court is compoſed of the chancellor, and the judges of the ſupreme court and court of common pleas; any four of whom is a quorum.

### Court of Chancery.

William Killen, chancellor, ſalary 800.

The prothonotaries in the ſeveral counties, are alſo regiſters in chancery.

### Supreme Court.

George Read, chief juſtice, ſalary, 1000.

John Clayton, } puiſne juſtices, ſalaries, 500 each.
Peter Robinſon, }

Nicholas Ridgely, attorney general.

### Common Pleas*.

Richard Baſſett, chief juſtice; ſalary 1000.

* The juriſdiction of this court extends through the ſtate.

Thomas M'Donough, } puiſne juſtices; each 400 dollars.
Daniel Rodney, }

New Caſtle County.

John Stockton, clerk of ſupreme court,
Gunning Bedford, prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Daniel J. Adams, ſheriff.
James Booth, regiſter of wills, &c.
David Finney, clerk of orphans court.

Kent County.

Jacob Jones, clerk of ſupreme court.
Joſeph Hale, prothonotary.
George Cummins, ſheriff
Francis Many, regiſter, &c.
Joſeph Harpur, clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Sipple Wharton, do. of orphans court.

Suſſex County.

George Hazard, clerk of ſupreme court.
Nathaniel Mitchell, prothonotary.
Thomas Laws, ſheriff.
Phillips Kollock, regiſter, &c.
Joſeph Hall, clerk of quarter ſeſſions.
Kendal Balſton, clerk of orphans court.

Court Seſſions.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

At Dover on the 1ſt Tueſday in Auguſt annually.

Supreme Court.

In Newcaſtle county on the 2d, in Kent county on the 4th, and in Suſſex county on the 2d, after the 4th Tueſdays in April and October.

Common Pleas.

In Suſſex county on the 2d Tueſdays after the reſpective terms of the ſupreme court commence in ſaid county; in Kent county, on the 2d Tueſdays after the commencement of the common pleas terms in Suſſex; and in Newcaſtle, on the 2d Tueſdays after the commencement of ſaid times in Kent.

There is only one ſet of judges; and they ſit in every county, in the ſame manner as the judges of the ſupreme court do.

Court

Court of Chancery.

In each county, on the Tuesdays immediately succeeding those whereon the common pleas are respectively held.

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## MILITIA.

This state completes one division, which contains three brigades; each county being one. And each brigade contains three regiments.

General Officers.

Major general, Thomas Robinson.

Brigadiers, { Gunning Bedford, jun. / Richard Basset, / Peter Robinson.

Adjutant general, Daniel Jenifer Adams.

Thomas M'Donough, } puisne justices; each 400 dollars.
Daniel Rodney, }

New Castle County.

John Stockton, clerk of supreme court,
Gunning Bedford, prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and clerk of quarter sessions.
Daniel J. Adams, sheriff.
James Booth, register of wills, &c.
David Finney, clerk of orphans court.

Kent County.

Jacob Jones, clerk of supreme court.
Joseph Hale, prothonotary.
George Cummins, sheriff
Francis Many, register, &c.
Joseph Harpur, clerk of quarter sessions.
Sipple Wharton, do. of orphans court.

Sussex County.

George Hazard, clerk of supreme court.
Nathaniel Mitchell, prothonotary.
Thomas Laws, sheriff.
Phillips Kollock, register, &c.
Joseph Hall, clerk of quarter sessions.
Kendal Balston, clerk of orphans court.

Court Sessions.

High Court of Errors and Appeals.

At Dover on the 1st Tuesday in August annually.

Supreme Court.

In Newcastle county on the 2d, in Kent county on the 4th, and in Sussex county on the 2d, after the 4th Tuesday in April and October.

Common Pleas.

In Sussex county on the 2d Tuesdays after the respective terms of the supreme court commence in said county; in Kent county, on the 2d Tuesdays after the commencement of the common pleas terms in Sussex; and in Newcastle, on the 2d Tuesdays after the commencement of said times in Kent.

There is only one set of judges; and they sit in every county, in the same manner as the judges of the supreme court do.

Co

Court of Chancery.

In each county, on the Tuesdays immediately succeeding those whereon the common pleas are respectively held.

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## MILITIA.

This state completes one division, which contains three brigades; each county being one. And each brigade contains three regiments.

General Officers.

Major general, Thomas Robinson.

Brigadiers, { Gunning Bedford, jun. / Richard Basset, / Peter Robinson.

Adjutant general, Daniel Jenifer Adams.

# MARYLAND.

Length, 134 miles; breadth, 110: containing 19 counties, 11 of which are on the weſtern, and 8 on the eaſtern ſhore of Cheſapeak Bay; and 319,728 inhabitants.

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The legiſlative power is adminiſtered by a ſenate, and houſe of delegates; and the ſupreme executive, by a governor, and an executive council.

The ſenate is not elected immediately by the people, as is the houſe of delegates; but immediately by election choſen by the people, each county chooſing two, and Annapolis and Baltimore, each one. It conſiſts of fifteen members, nine from the Weſtern, and ſix from the Eaſtern ſhore; who are choſen (as are their electors) every fifth year.

The houſe of delegates is elected annually; to wit, on the firſt Monday in October, and is compoſed of four members from each county, two from the city of Annapolis, and two from the town of Baltimore. They meet on the firſt Monday in November.

The governor, and council, (conſiſting of five members) are elected by the legiſlature on the ſecond Monday in November annually. The governor preſides in council, ex officio, and has a caſting vote; and in caſe of vacancy, the oldeſt counſellor acts as governor, but muſt forthwith convene the legiſlature for a new election.

It is required, that the governor, at the time of his election, be above twenty five years of age, have reſided more than five years in the ſtate, be worth above five thouſand pounds, and that the ſame perſon, be inelegible more than three, in ſeven years; that the ſenators and counſellors be above twenty five years old, have reſided in the ſtate above three years, and that the latter be freeholders of lands and tenements to the value of above a thouſand pounds, and the former worth above a thouſand pounds real and perſonal eſtate; that the delegates and electors of ſenators be above twenty one years of age, have reſided more than a year in their reſpective counties, and be worth above five hundred pounds; and that voters for delegates, &c. be above twenty one, have freeholds in 50 acres of land in the county where they vote,

and

and reſide therein, or that they have property in the ſtate to the amount of thirty pounds, and have reſided in the county one year.

The governor, with the council, has the appointment of the chancellor, judges and juſtices, the attorney general, and regiſters of the land office; who, with the clerks of the general and county courts, and regiſters of wills, continue in office during good behaviour; alſo of ſurveyors, of militia, and all civil officers except aſſeſſors, conſtables, and overſeers of roads.

The treaſurers, auditors, and loan officers are appointed by the houſe of delegates, during their pleaſure. Regiſters of wills are recommended by the legiſlature and commiſſioned by the governor. And the clerks of the ſeveral courts are appointed by the reſpective judges thereof.

In the election of ſheriffs, two perſons are ballotted for in each county, and the one having a majority of votes (or both being equal, either at his diſcretion) is commiſſioned by the governor. They are appointed for three years, after the expiration of which they are ineligible for four years; muſt reſide in the county, and be worth above a thouſand pounds.

All civil officers appointed by the governor, and not holding their office, during good behaviour, are appointed annually.

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## OFFICES of GOVERNMENT.

Thomas Simon Lee, governor.

Counſellors.

William Pinckney, James Brice,
Chriſtopher Richmond, John Davidſon,
Henry Ridgely,

Thomas Harwood, treaſurer.

Court of Chancery

Alexander C. Hanſon, chancellor.
Samuel Howard, regiſter in chancery.

General Court.

Samuel Chaſe,
Robert Goldſbury,
Jeremiah T. Chaſe. } judges.

Court

Court of Appeals.

Benjamin Rumſey,
Thomas Jous,
Benjamin Mackall, } judges.

Luther Martin, attorney-general.

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Seſſions of the Courts.

General Courts are held, for the Weſtern ſhore, at Annapolis, on the ſecond Tueſday, in May, and October.—For the Eaſtern ſhore, at Talbot court-houſe, on the ſecond Tueſdays in April and September.

Courts of Appeals are held, at Annapolis, the firſt Tueſdays in May and October.

Chancery Courts are held, at Annapolis, the ſecond Tueſday in Feb. third in May and Oct. and ſecond in December

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## MILITIA.

We cannot learn that the requiſitions and arrangements made in the militia act, paſſed May 8, 1792, have as yet been carried into effect in this ſtate:

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

### Univerſity of Maryland.

This is compoſed of two colleges—Waſhington College at Cheſtertown, in Kent county, inſtituted in 1782. It is under the management of twenty four viſitors, or governors, and may hold eſtates, whoſe yearly value does not exceed 6000l. currency. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this inſtitution, of 1250l. out of the monies ariſing from marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, on the eaſtern-ſhore.

St John's is the other college in this inſtitution; ſituated at Annapolis, was inſtituted in 1784, has alſo twenty-four truſtees, who have power to hold, as a corporation, eſtates of 9000l. annual income. A permanent fund is aſſigned this college, of 1750l a year out of the monies ariſing from marriage licences, ordinary licences, fines and forfeitures on the Weſtern-ſhore. The governor of the ſtate, for the time being, is chancellor, and the preſident of one of them, vice-chancellor, either by ſeniority or election, as may be hereafter determined. The chancellor is empowered to call a meeting of the truſtees, or a repreſentation of ſeven of them and two of the members of the faculty of each, (the principal or preſident being

being one); which meeting is ſtyled, "The convocation of the Univerſity of Maryland." They are to frame laws, preſerve uniformity of manners and inſtruction in the two colleges, &c.

Preſidents, John M'Dowell, Colin Fergufon.

Profeſſors, Rev. Mr. Higginbottom, Rev. Mr. M'Grath.

The Roman Catholics have alſo a college at Georgetown. Preſident, Mr. Plunket.

In 1785 the Methodiſts inſtituted a college at Abingdon in Harford county, called Cokeſbury.

Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, was inſtituted in 1779. It is managed by fifteen truſtees; and may receive gifts and legacies, and hold lands to the amount of 2000 acres.

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Bank of Maryland.

Capital, 300,000 dollars.

Preſident, Samuel Patterſon.

Caſhier, Ebenezer Mackie.

VIRGINIA

# VIRGINIA.

Length, 446 miles; breadth, 224; ſquare miles, 70,000; inhabitants, 747,610; counties, 82. The counties are as follows:——

West of the Blue Ridge, 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio, | Waſhington, | Frederick, |
| Monongalia, | Greenbrier, | Shenandoah, |
| Montgomery, | Kanawa, | Rockingham, |
| Wythe, | Hampſhire, | Auguſta, |
| Botetort, | Berkeley, | Rockbridge. |

Between the Blue Ridge and Tide Water, 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loudoun, | Albemarle, | Prince Edward, |
| Fauquier, | Amherſt, | Cumberland, |
| Culpepper, | Buckingham, | Powhatan, |
| Spotſylvania, | Bedford, | Amelia, |
| Orange, | Henry, | Nottaway, |
| Louiſa, | Pittſylvania, | Lunenburg, |
| Goochland, | Halifax, | Mecklenburg, |
| Flavania, | Charlotte, | Brunſwick. |

Between James River and Carolina, 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Greenſville, | Surry, | Nanſemond, |
| Dinwiddie, | Suſſex, | Norfolk, |
| Cheſterfield, | Southampton, | Princeſs Ann. |
| Prince George, | Iſle of Wight, | |

Between James and York Rivers, 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hanover, | Henrico, | James City, |
| New Kent, | Williamſburg, | Warwick, |
| Charles City, | York, | Elizabeth City. |

Between York and Rappahannoc Rivers, 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Caroline, | King William, | Middleſex, |
| King and Queen, | Eſſex, | Glouceſter. |

Between Rappahannoc and Potomac Rivers, 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fairfax, | King George, | Northumberland, |
| Prince William, | Richmond, | Lancaſter. |
| Stafford, | Weſtmorland, | |

Eaſtern Shore, 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accomac, | Northampton. |

New Counties, 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| mpbell, | Randolph, | Pendleton, |
| nklin, | Hardy, | Ruſſel. |
| rriſon, | | |

Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

IN Virginia the ſupreme executive magiſtrate, or go-
nor, the privy council, judges of the ſuperior courts,
itors, attorney-general, treaſurer, regiſter of the land
e, and generals of the militia, are appointed by the
ſlature; juſtices of the peace are recommended by the
nty courts, and military officers, other than generals,
the county and corporation courts, and commiſſioned
the executive; clerks of the courts, ſheriffs and coro-
s are appointed by the reſpective courts, the two latter
be approved by the executive; and conſtables, by the
ices.

The legiſlature conſiſts of a ſenate, and houſe of dele-
s; the ſenate, of twenty-four members, who are
ded into four claſſes, and the ſeats of one claſs vacated
y year; the houſe of delegates, of two members
n each county, one from each of the cities of Richmond
Williamſburgh, and one from the borough of Norfolk;
. with one claſs of the ſenate, are elected annually.
tors are required to be twenty-five years of age; and
ſenators and delegates to be freeholders, reſident, at
time of their election, in the county or diſtrict for
ch they are reſpectively choſen; and to be elected by
holders, ſeized of one hundred acres of uninhabited
, or of twenty-five acres with a houſe, or of a houſe or
n ſome town.

The governor is elected annually, and is ineligible more
three, in ſeven years.—The privy council, or council
ate, conſiſts of eight members; and may be elected
r from the legiſlature, or the citizens at large. Two
bers are, once every three years removed, and their
s ſupplied, by the joint ballot of both houſes; and
perſons ſo removed are ineligible during the next
e years. The eldeſt counſellor is, ex officio, lieutenant
rnor.

The judges of the ſuperior courts hold their offices
g good behaviour. The treaſurer is elected annually.

LEGISLATIVE

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

John Pride, speaker
Humphrey Brooke, clerk } of the senate.

Thomas Matthews, speaker
Charles Hay, clerk } of the house of delegates.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Henry Lee, governor; salary, £. 800.

Counsellors.

James Wood, lieut. gov.
Robert Goode,
Hardin Burnley,
Edmund B. Harrison,
John Dawson,
John Steel,
Carter Baxter,
Larkin Smith.

Salary, £ 280, each.

Archibald Blair, clerk
Samuel Coleman, assistant clerk } to the council.

Joquelin Ambler, treasurer; £. 600

Charles Lewis, register of the land office; £. 450, for himself and clerks.

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Court of Appeals.

Edmund Pendleton, chief justice of the state; £. 300.

Peter Lyons,
Paul Carrington,
William Fleming,
Henry Tazewell. } justices; £. 300 each.

John Brown, clerk.

High Court of Chancery.

George Wythe, chancellor; £. 300.
William Hay, master in chancery.
Peter Tinsley, clerk in chancery.

General Court.

Joseph Prentis, chief judge,
St. George Tucker,
Richard Parker,
Edmund Winston,
James Henry,
John Tyler,
Joseph Jones,
Spencer Roane,
William Nelson,
Robert White.

Salary, £. 300, each.
John Brown, clerk.

James

James Innes, attorney-general; £ 250.
John Pendleton, auditor and ſolicitor; £. 300.

## Seſſions of the Courts.

The ſuperior courts are held at Richmond as follows: viz.

The court of appeals, on the 10th of April and September, without limitation,

The high court of chancery, on the 1ſt of March, 12th of May, and 10th of September; ſitting in May and September, twenty-four juridical days; and in March eighteen, unleſs the buſineſs be ſooner compleated.

The general court, on the 9th of June and November; ſitting, ſixteen days.

## Quarterly Courts.

In Montgomery, Waſhington, and Wythe, are held in April, June, September and November; Weſtmoreland, in February, July and October; Cumberland and Henry, in February, April, July and October; Frederick, Fairfax, King George, London, Northampton, Nanſemond, Norfolk, Stafford, and Spotſylvania, in June; Hampſhire, in March, May, September and November; and in Pendleton, in December.

## Diſtrict Court.

In the city of Richmond, at Northumberland court-houſe, at Staunton, and at Prince Edward court-houſe, reſpectively, on the 1ſt of April and of September.

In the city of Williamſburg, at Fredericksburg, and at Brunſwick court-houſe; on the 29th of April and of September.

At King and Queen court-houſe, at Charlotteſville, at Peterſburg and at New London, on the 15th of April and of September.

At Wincheſter, on the 15th of April, & 1ſt of September.

At Dumfries and Suffolk, on the 12th of May & of Oct.

At Monongalia court-houſe, on the 3d of May, and 20th of September.

At Waſhington court-houſe, on the 2d of May & of Oct.

At Accomack court-houſe, on the 14th of May & of Oct.

At Lewiſburg, in Greenbrier and Botetourt, alternately, on the 18th of May and of October; each court ſitting, if buſineſs require, twelve days.

N B. The judges of the diſtrict compoſe the general court.

County Courts are held monthly in the ſeveral counties, and as follows, viz.

First Monday.

Charlotte,
Gloucester,
Henrico,
Iſle of Wight,
Ohio,
Prince William,
Peterſburg,
Princeſs Ann,
Richmond, and the city of Williamſburg.

Second Monday.

Buckingham,
James City,
King and Queen,
Louiſa,
Matthews,
Mecklenburg,
Monongalia,
Nanſemond,
Northumberland,
Patrick,
Stafford, and city of Richmond.

Third Monday.

Amherſt,
Culpepper,
Dinwiddie,
Eſſex,
Fairfax,
Goochland,
Harriſon,
Lancaſter,
Prince Edward,
York.

Fourth Monday.

Bedford,
Brunſwick,
Buckingham,
Cumberland,
Fauquier,
Halifax,
King William,
London,
Middleſex,
Borough of Norfolk,
Orange.

Laſt Monday.

Henry.

First Tueſday.

Frederick,
Montgomery,
Rockbridge.

Second Tueſday.

Northampton,
Prince George,
Wythe.

Third Tueſday.

Auguſta,
Berkley,
Waſhington.

Fourth Tueſday.

Ruſſel,
Surry.

Laſt Tueſday.

Accomack
Greenbrier,
Pittſylvania,
Weſtmoreland.

First Thurſday.

Flavannah, Nottaway,
Hanover, Suſſex.
King George,

Second Thurſday.

Albemarle, Lunenburg,
Botetourt, New Kent,
Caroline, Southampton,
Cheſterfield, Warwick.

Third Thurſday.

Charles City, Spotſylvania.
Powhatan,

Fourth Thurſday.

Amelia, Elizabeth City.

Laſt Thurſday.

Shenandoah.

Monday after firſt Tueſday.

Hardy.

## MILITIA.

The militia of this ſtate compoſes four diviſions, and ſeventeen brigades. The general officers are as follows:

Major Generals.

Samuel Hopkins, Daniel Morgan,
John Clark, Henry Lee

Brigadier Generals.

Joſeph Martin, John Blackwall,
George Carrington, J. Guerrant,
Joſeph Jones, James Williames,
Everard Meade, William Dark,
S. T. Maſon, John Bower,
Benjamin Biggs, John Marſhall,
Iſaac Zane, James A. Bradley,
William Tate, Henry Young.
Thomas Matthews,

Simon Morgan, adjutant general.

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

There are two colleges, and a number of reſpectable academies in Virginia.

## William and Mary University

Was founded during the reign of the ſovereigns of England from whom it derives its name. We can ſay little as to its endowments and accommodations.—It was originally under the ſuperintendency of 20 viſitors; and has been an inſtitution of conſiderable note.

Right Rev. James Maddiſon, D. D. preſident.

## Hampden Sydney College

Is ſituate in Prince Edward county. It was formerly only an academy, but has of late been erected into a college. There are ſaid to be at preſent between thirty and forty ſtudents reſident at it. It is under the care of 27 truſtees; but being without public funds it has not been conducted on a very extenſive ſcale. There have been, however, a number of uſeful public characters educated there, who appear with reſpectability in the different learned profeſſions, and in the legiſlature of their country.

Rev. Drury Lacy, A. M. vice-preſident.

There is alſo an incorporated Academy, called Liberty-Hall, ſituated in Rockbridge county, at preſent under the direction of the Rev. William Graham, A. M. and——, Truſtees. It has been remarkable for furniſhing a ſupply of preachers to the ſouthern churches.

There are alſo Academies at Alexandria, Frederickſburg, the Bowling-Green in Caroline county, Hanover, and Norfolk.

# KENTUCKY.

Length, 250 miles; breadth, 200; counties, 9; inhabitants, 73,677.

The counties are the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jefferſon, | Mercer, | Lincoln, |
| Fayette, | Nelſon, | Woodford, |
| Bourbon, | Madiſon, | Maſon. |

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

This conſtitution was formed and adopted in 1792. Agreeably to which, the governor and ſenate are choſen by electors; the houſe of repreſentatives and electors, by the people. The former are choſen once in four years, and the houſe of repreſentatives annually. The number of repreſentatives cannot exceed 100, nor be leſs than 40; and the ſenate, at firſt conſiſting of eleven, is to increaſe with the houſe of repreſentatives, in the ratio of one to four. The annual convention of the legiſlature is on the firſt Monday in November. The conſtitutional qualifications of canditates for offices, or of voters, appear to be ſuch only as are neceſſary to mature the mental faculties, and to ſecure an attachment to the ſtate. Of candidates for the office of governor, it is required that they have attained to the age of thirty; to that of ſenator, twenty-ſeven; of repreſentative, twenty-four; and that they have been, in either caſe, inhabitants of the ſtate, two years. Of voters, it is required that they be twenty one years old, and have been inhabitants of the ſtate two years, or of the county in which they vote, one year.

The judiciary power is veſted in a court of appeals, and ſuch ſubordinate courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh. The judges continue in office during good behaviour; and are appointed, as are moſt executive officers, by the governor, with advice of the ſenate.

The ſpeaker of the ſenate officiates as governor in caſe of vacancy.

## EXECUTIVE.

Isaac Shelby, Governor.

### Senators.

Alexander S. Bullett, ſpeaker of the ſenate.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Campbell | Robert Todd |
| John Caldwell | Robert Johnſton |
| Robert Moſley | Peyton Short |
| James Knox | Benjamin Harriſon |
| Thomas Kennedy | Thomas Waring |

Buckner Thruſton, clerk of the ſenate.
Robert Breckenridge, ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſent.
Thomas Todd, clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives.
James Brown, ſecretary of the ſtate.
John Logan, treaſurer. William M'Dowel, jun. auditor.
Baker Lewing regiſter of the land office.

## JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

George Muter, Benjamin Sabaſtian, Caleb Wallace.

Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer,

Samuel M'Dowell, John Coburn, John Allen.

## MILITIA.

Major Generals—Charles Scott, Benjamin Logan.
Brigadier Generals—Robert Todd, Benjamin Harriſon, Thomas Kennedy, Robert Breckenridge,
Pierce Butler Adjutant General.

# NORTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 300 miles; breadth, 120; Square miles, 34,000; diſtricts, 8; counties 54; inhabitants, 393,751.

The diſtricts and counties are as follows.

Edenton diſtrict; chief town, Edenton, inhabitants 5377o.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chowan, | Paſquotank, | Hertford, |
| Currituck, | Perquimins, | Bertie, |
| Camden, | Gates, | Tyrrel, |

Wilmington diſtrict; chief town, Wilmington; inh. 26,350.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. Hanover, | Dublin, | Onſlow. |
| Brunſwick. | Bladen, | |

Newbern diſtrict; chief town, Newbern; inhabi. 55,540.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Craven, | Pitt, | Lenoir, |
| Beaufort, | Wayne, | Jones, |
| Carteret, | Hyde, | Glaſgow, |
| Johnſton, | | |

Halifax diſtrict; chief town, Halifax; inhabitants, 64,639.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Halifax, | Edgecomb, | Franklin, |
| Northampton, | Warren, | Naſh. |
| Martin, | | |

Hillſborough diſtrict; chief t. Hillſborough; inhab. 59,983.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange, | Caſwell, | Randolph, |
| Chatham, | Wake, | Perſon. |
| Granville, | | |

Saliſbury diſtrict; chief town, Saliſbury; inhabit. 66,480.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rowan, | Iredell, | Stokes, |
| Mecklenburg, | Surrey, | Guilford, |
| Rockingham, | Montgomery, | Cabarrus. |

Morgan diſtrict; chief town, Morgan; inhab. 33,293

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burke, | Lincoln, | Buncomb. |
| Ruthford, | Wilks, | |

Fayette diſtrict; chief town, Fayetteville; inhab. 34,020.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cumberland, | Richmond, | Sampſon, |
| Moore, | Robiſon, | Anſon. |

Biref

## Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

The most numerous branch of the legislature is, in this state, styled the House of Commons; the other branch, the Senate. Both are elected annually; and in their election, each county chooses one senator, and two commoners; and each of the towns of Epenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Hillsborough, and Halifax, one commoner.

To be eligible as senator a year's residence in the county, and, during that time, a fee simple therein, in 300 acres of land, are required; as commoner, like residence, and, during six months, a fee simple, or freehold estate in one hundred acres of land. To be qualified to vote for senators, residence as aforesaid, full age and freehold estate in fifty acres of land are required; for commoners, the two former qualifications and having paid taxes, or a freehold and year's residence in some town having a right to particular representation, and having paid taxes.

The governor is chosen by the legislature annually, and is ineligible more than three in five years. He is required to be above thirty years of age, to have resided in the state more than five years, and to have freehold estate exceeding the value of 1000l. He is styled, captain general, &c.

The speaker of the Senate (and in default of him, the speaker of the House of Commons) acts as governor, in case of vacancy by death, &c.

A council of state, composed of seven members, is also annually appointed by the legislature. Their business is to advise the governor in the execution of his office. Four form a quorum.

The legislature appoint the judges and attorney general, and recommend the justices of the peace, who are respectively commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour; they also appoint the secretary, triennially; the treasurer, annually; and general and field officers of the militia, during pleasure.

And when any office, the appointment to which belongs to the legislature, becomes vacant during their recess, the governor grants a temporary commission which expires at the end of the next session.

The city of Raleigh, in Wake county, is the seat of government.

OFFICERS

## OFFICERS of the LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, governor, and command. in chief.
James Glaſgow, ſecretary of ſtate.

Council of ſtate.

James Coor, Wyatt Hawkins,
William M'Clure, Spyers Singleton,
Thomas Brown, Daniel Carthy.
Thomas Brickel,

William Lenoir, ſpeaker,
Sherwood Haywood, clerk, } of the ſenate.
Montfort Stokes, aſſiſtant clerk,

John Leigh, ſpeaker,
John Hunt, clerk, } of the Houſe of Comns.
Pleaſant Henderſon, aſſiſtant clk.

John Haywood, treaſurer.
John Craven, comptroller.

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the ſuperior Court of Law and Equity.

Samuel Aſhe, Spruce M'Coy,
John Williams, ———,

John Haywood, jun. attorney general.
Edward Jones, ſolicitor general.

Seſſions of the Superior Courts.

The ſtate is divided into two ridings, and the ſeſſions commence, on the ſame days, in two different diſtricts, as follows, viz.

In Morgan and Wilmington diſtricts, on the 1ſt. and in Newbern and Saliſbury diſtricts, on the 19th of March and September.

In Edenton and Hillſborough diſtricts, on the 6th. and in Fayette and Halifax diſtricts, on the 23d. of April and October—at the reſpective capital towns of the ſaid diſtricts.

## MILITIA.

The military arrangements of this ſtate correſpond with the ſeveral diſtricts, each of which compoſes one brigade. The governor is captain general, or commander in chief.

The

The brigadiers are,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peter Dauge, | for Edenton | district. |
| Frederick Harget, | Newbern, | do. |
| James Kenan, | Wilmington, | do. |
| Richard Clinton, | Fayette, | do. |
| Martin Armſtreng, | Saliſbury, | do. |
| Charles M'Dowell, | Morgan, | do. |
| Alexander Mebane, | Hillſborough, | do. |
| Hardy Griffin, | Halifax, | do. |

## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

In 1789 an act paſſed the legiſlature, eſtabliſhing a univerſity in the ſtate, and incorporating a board of truſtees. Subſequent laws have veſted, in the ſaid board, property to conſiderable amount, to enable them to expedite the neceſſary buildings, and make ſuitable arrangements for its organization.

It is to be ſituated at Chapel-Hill, in Orange county.—

The following gentlemen compoſe the corporation :—

Alexander Martin, L. L. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Dobbs Spaight, | Alexander Mebane, |
| William Lenoir, | J. Hamilton, of Guildford, |
| Samuel Johnſton, | James Hogg, |
| Samuel Aſhe, | David Stone, |
| John Williams, | Joſeph M'Dowell, |
| Benjamin Hawkins, | Joſeph Dixon, |
| Alfred Moore, | John Haywood, ſen. |
| Willie Jones, | William Hill, |
| William R. Davie, | Thomas Blount, |
| Hugh Williamſon, L. L. D. | Stephen Cabarrus, |
| Benjamin Williams, | Joel Lane, |
| John Hay, | Thomas Perſon, |
| Rev. S. E. M'Corkle, D. D. | Benjamin Smith, |
| Frederick Harget, | John S. Sitgreaves, |
| Joſeph Graham, | Henry W. Harrington, |
| James Holland, | William B. Grove, |
| William Porter, | Aldlai Oſborne. |

Academies are eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate. One is at Warrenton. One at Williamſborough in Greenſville.

SOUTH-

# SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Length, 200 miles; breadth, 125; districts, 7; counties 36; inhabitants, 249,073.

The Districts and Counties are the following:—

| Districts. | Counties. |
|---|---|
| Beaufort. | Hilton, Lincoln, Granville, Shrewsbury. |
| Charleston. | Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkely, Colleton, Bartholomew. |
| Orangeburgh. | Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, Winton. |
| Camden. | Clarendon, Richland, Fairfield, Claremont, Lancaster, York, Chester. |
| Georgetown. | Winyah, Williamsburgh, Kingston, Liberty. |
| Ninety-six. | Abbeville, Edgefield, Newbury, Union, Laurens, Spartanburgh, Greenville, Pendleton. |
| Cheraw. | Marlborough, Chesterfield, Darlington. |

The committee, appointed by act of Assembly, to divide the districts into counties were directed to lay them as nearly 40 miles square as practicable; due regard being paid to situations, natural boundaries, &c.

## Brief Abstract from the Constitution.

THE constitution of this state, in several respects, and particularly in the construction of the legislature, bears a strong resemblance to that of the United States.

The house of representatives is composed of members chosen for two years; the senate, of members chosen for four. The senators are also classed, and the seats of one half their number vacated and re-filled at every election

of

of repreſentatives. The number of repreſentatives is 124; of ſenators, 37. The general election is biennial on the ſecond Monday in October; and the convention of the legiſlature annual, on the fourth in November. They meet at Columbia.

Moſt of the executive, as well as judiciary officers, are appointed by the legiſlature; the governor and lieutenant-governor being appointed for two years; the judges during good behaviour, and the commiſſioners of the treaſury, ſecretary of the ſtate, ſurveyor general and ſheriffs, for four years reſpectively. The governor having ſerved two years, and any ſheriff, four, are ineligible during the next four.

In default of the governor, the lieutenant-governor executes the office of chief magiſtrate; and in default of both, the preſident of the ſenate.

No ſpecific courts are recognized by the conſtitution; but the judiciary power is delegated to ſuch ſuperior and inferior courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh.

To be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant-governor, candidates muſt be thirty years of age; have reſided ten years in the ſtate, and have free-holds to the amount to £. 1 00 ſterling, clear of debt:—to that of ſenator, a candidate muſt have the firſt of the preceding qualifications; muſt have reſided in the ſtate five years; and if, at the time of election, he be a reſident of the diſtrict in which he is elected, he muſt have a free-hold eſtate to the amount of £. 300 ſterling clear of debt; otherwiſe to the amount of £ 1000:—to that of a repreſentative, a free white man of the age twenty-one; have reſided in the ſtate three years; and, if a reſident of the diſtrict, &c. he muſt have a free-hold in 500 acres of land, and ten negroes, or in ſome real eſtate to the amount of £. 150 ſterling, clear of debt—if non-reſident, to the amount of £. 500. And to be qualified to vote for members of either branch of the legiſlature, the voter muſt be a free white man of the age of twenty one; have reſided in the ſtate two years, and have a free-hold in 50 acres of land, or a town-lot; or (not having ſuch free-hold or lot) have reſided in the election-diſtrict ſix months, and paid a tax to the amount of 3s. ſterling.

Legiſla-

LEGISLATIVE and EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Arnoldus Vanderhorſt, governor, &c.
James Ladſon, lieutenant-governor.
Peter Freneau, ſecretary of the ſtate.
David Ramſay, ſpeaker } of the ſenate.
Felix Warley, clerk }
Jacob Read, ſpeaker, } of the houſe of repreſent.
John S. Dart, clerk, }
Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the treaſury.
John Lewis Gervais, Arnoldus Vanderhorſt.

Treaſurers.

William Hort, Benjamin Waring.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Rutledge, chief juſtice.

Meſſrs. Burke, Grimkie, Waities, Bay, } aſſociate judges.

William Maſon, prothonotary.
Thomas Hall, clerk of the ſeſſions.
John Julius Pringle, attorney-general.

Court of Equity.

Richard Hutſon, John Mathews, Hugh Rutledge, } judges.
William Hazel Gibbs, maſter in equity.
John Neufville, regiſter.

City of Charleſton.

John Huger, intendant.
John Bee Holmes, recorder.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Mount Sion College, at Winnſborough.

Rev. Dr. Nixon, preſident.

There is alſo a college at Charleſton, and another at Cambridge.

Charitable and other Societies.

South Carolina, and Mount Sion Library, and St. Cilicia Societies; and a Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; a Medical Society, lately inſtituted in Charleſton; and a Muſical Society.

# GEORGIA.

Length, 600 miles; breadth, 250; counties, 11; inhabitants, 82,548.

## Brief Abſtract from the Conſtitution.

The election of ſenators is, in this ſtate, triennial; of repreſentatives in general aſſembly, annual, on the 1ſt Monday in October; and the legiſlature convene on the 1ſt Monday in November.

They appoint the governor, and all executive and other ſtate officers, excepting thoſe of the militia, and the governor's ſecretaries, who are appointed by the governor. The election of the governor is biennial; in the proſecution of which, as of all legiſlative appointments, three perſons are firſt balloted for by the houſe of repreſentatives, one of whom is afterwards elected by the ſenate.

In caſe of vacancy, by death or otherwiſe, in the office of governor, the preſident of the ſenate officiates.

One ſuperior court is eſtabliſhed, which ſets ſemiannually in every county. Courts of appeals, and ſubordinate juriſdictions are dependant on the laws for their eſtabliſhment. The judges of the ſuperior court, and attorney general are commiſſioned for three years.

The conſtitutional qualifications for governor, are, 500 acres of land, or other eſtate to the amount of 1000l. ſterling, thirty years of age, twelve years reſidence in the United States, and ſix in Georgia; for ſenators, 250 acres of land, or an eſtate worth 250l. twenty eight years of age, nine years reſidence in the United States, three in Georgia, and ſix months in the county in which he is choſen; for repreſentative, 200 acres of land, or an eſtate worth 150l. twenty one years of age, ſeven years reſidence in the United States, two in Georgia, and three months in the county; for the electors of either branch of the legiſlature, twenty one years of age, two years reſidence in the ſtate, ſix months in the county, and payment of taxes the preceding year.

The number of repreſentatives as fixed by the conſtitution, is at preſent, 34; but may be increaſed, as new counties are laid off in vacant parts of the ſtate. The number of ſenators is one for each county.

The

The repreſentatives are apportioned among the ſeveral counties, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camden | 2 | Chatham | 5 |
| Glynn | 2 | Wilkes | 2 |
| Liberty | 4 | Waſhington | 5 |
| Effingham | 2 | Green | 2 |
| Burke | 4 | Franklin | 2 |
| Richmond | 4 | | |

An important article in this conſtitution is the regulation of deſcents upon principles of equality. By ſection 6. article 4. eſtates may not be entailed. The widow of an inteſtate has her option, either to have her dower, or a child's ſhare; the inteſtate leaving wife and children. But leaving no wife, the eſtate is to be equally divided among the children and their repreſentatives of the firſt degree.

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## EXECUTIVE, &c.

George Matthews, governor.

Benjamin Taliaferro, preſident } of the ſenate.
Thomas Watkins, ſecretary }

William Gibbons, ſpeaker } of the houſe of repreſent.
James M. Simmons, clerk }

John Milton, ſecretary of the ſtate.
James Merriwether, ſecretary to the governor.
John Gibbons, treaſurer.

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## JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court.

John Houſton } judges.
William Stith, }

George Walker, attorney general.
John Y. Noel, ſolicitor general.

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## MILITIA.

Chriſtian G. A. Elholm, adjutant general.

Major Generals.

James Jackſon, Elijah Clark.
John Twiggs,

Brigadier Generals.

James Gunn, Jared Irwine,
John Morriſon, John Clark,
Thomas Glaſcock, Samuel Blackburn.

Auguſta, the temporary ſeat of government,
Louiſville, permanent ſeat of governmen.

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## LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

A college is founded at Louiſville.
The Academies are at Savannah,
Wayenſborough,
Auguſta,
Columbia,
Waſhington,
Green,
Sunbury,
The Orphan Houſe at Savannah.

he following exhibits at one view the Order, Time, &c. in which the several States ratified the Federal Constitution.

| | | | | | | Major. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87, Decemb. | 3, | Delaware, | unanimously. | | | |
| | 13, | Pennsylvania, | 46 | to | 23 | 23 |
| | 19, | New-Jersey, | unanimously. | | | |
| 88, January | 2, | Georgia, | unanimously. | | | |
| | 9, | Connecticut, | 128 | to | 40 | 88 |
| February | 6, | Massachusetts, | 187 | to | 168 | 19 |
| April | 28, | Maryland, | 63 | to | 12 | 51 |
| May | 23, | South-Carolina, | 149 | to | 73 | 76 |
| June | 21, | N. Hampshire, | 57 | to | 46 | 11 |
| | 25, | Virginia, | 89 | to | 79 | 10 |
| July | 26, | New-York, | 30 | to | 25 | 5 |
| 789, Novemb. | 27, | North-Carolina, | 193 | to | 75 | 118 |
| 790, May | 29, | Rhode-Island, | | | | 2 |
| 791, January | 10, | Vermont, | by a great major. | | | |
| 792, June | 1, | Kentuc | recd. into the Un. | | | |

## PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fourth day of Auguſt, 1790, when the act was paſſed making proviſion for the debt of the United States, the eſtimate amount of Foreign Debt was

dollars 11,710,378. 62.

We are not able to ſtate what proportion of it has been ſince diſcharged, nor what accretion of new debt of this deſcription may have ariſen from the negociation of loans in Holland and Antwerp, ſince the commencement of the preſent adminiſtration.

### Domeſtic Debt.

The eſtimated amount of the Domeſtic Debt, with arrears of intereſt, to the 31ſt December, 1790, according to the ſecretary's report in the houſe of repreſentatives, dated the 9th January, 1790, is ſtated at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liquidated - - | | 40,414,085. 94 |
| Unliquidated - - | | 2,000,000 |
| | Dollars | 42,414,085. 94 |

| | Dols. Cts. |
|---|---|
| Of which there have been ſubſcribed to the loan, to 30th Sept. 1793, | 39,635,248. 26 |
| There remained, at that time, on the books of the treaſury, unſubſcribed, commonly called Regiſtered Debt, | 527,984. 11 |
| Surplus eſtimate, on 30th Sept. 1793, | 2,250,853. 37 |
| Dols. | 42,414,085. 94 |

The

## Assumed Debt.

The following are the sums assumed to the debit of the United States, agreeably to the act above referred to.

| | dollars. | | dollar |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-Hampshire, | 300,000 | Maryland, | 800,000 |
| Massachusetts, | 4,000 000 | Virginia, | 3,500 000 |
| Rhode-Island, | 200 000 | North-Carolina, | 2,400,000 |
| Connecticut, | 1,600,000 | South-Carolina, | 4,000 000 |
| New-York, | 1,200,000 | Georgia, | 300,000 |
| New-Jersey, | 800,000 | | |
| Pennsylvania. | 2,200,000 | dolls. | 21,500,000 |
| Delaware, | 200,000 | | |

Of which there has been subscribed to the loan, to the 31st December, 1793, agreeably to accounts settled at the treasury, as follows:

States

| States. | 6 p. cent. stock. | Deferred stock. | 3 p. cent. stock | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Hampshire | 125,598 07 | 62,798 99 | 94,198 45 | 282,595 51 |
| Maſſachuſetts | 1,760,661 32 | 884,827 77 | 1,327,243 96 | 3,981,733 05 |
| Rhode-Iſland | 88,800 45 | 44,443 79 | 66,665 76 | 200,000 |
| Connecticut | 711,108 02 | 355,557 20 | 533,334 78 | 1,600,000 |
| New-York | 572,262 17 | 286,133 41 | 429,191 71 | 1,287,591 29 |
| New Jerſey | 44,905 52 | 22,452 71 | 33,672 51 | 101,030 74 |
| Pennſylvania | 345,769 76 | 172,885 32 | 269,328 40 | 787,983 48 |
| Delaware | 26,294 52 | 13,147 19 | 19,720 94 | 59,162 65 |
| Maryland | 229,995 34 | 114,998 27 | 172,497 47 | 517,491 08 |
| Virginia | 1,304,183 71 | 652,093 60 | 978,138 68 | 2,934,415 99 |
| North-Carolina | 797,246 89 | 398,623 10 | 597,933 86 | 1,793,863 85 |
| South-Carolina | 1,777,625 99 | 888,810 40 | 1,333,215 34 | 3,999,651 73 |
| Georgia | 108,981 54 | 54,490 77 | 81,736 33 | 245,208 64 |
| | 7,902,523 30 | 3,951,262 52 | 5,936,882 19 | 17,790,668 01 |

## SINKING FUND.

The truſtees of this fund are, the Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Chief Juſtice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General, ex officiis.

The

The commissioners for settling the accounts of the U. States with the individual States, created by an act passed on the fifth day of August, 1790, completed their labours on the first July 1793, and the following is a statement of the sums due, agreeably to their report, to and from the several states.

| Debtor States. | dollars. | Creditor States. | dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York, | 274,846 | New-Hampshire, | 73,055 |
| Pennsylvania, | 76,709 | Massachusetts, | 1,248,801 |
| Delaware, | 612,428 | Rhode-Island, | 292,911 |
| Maryland, | 151,640 | Connecticut, | 619,121 |
| Virginia, | 100 899 | New-Jersey, | 49,030 |
| North-Carolina, | 51,082 | South Carolina, | 1,205 976 |
| | | Georgia, | 19,988 |

The annual expenditures of government, since the commencement of the present administration, will appear from the following statement; being the amount of appropriations by law made for the support of government in each year.

| Years. | Dols. | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1789, | 639,000. | |
| 1790, | 551,395. | 71 |
| 1791, | 827,696. | 21 |
| 1792, | 1,059,222. | 81 2-3 |
| 1793, | 1,589,044. | 72 |
| * 1794, | 2,002,830. | 50 |

* Estimate per report of the secretary of the treasury.

N. B. Though the expences, incident to the legislature, were provided for by the act of 1790, yet the specific sum, not being expressed in the said act, is not included in the above sum annexed to that year.

---

ABSTRACT of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize exported from the United States of America, from 1st October, 1793, to 30th September, 1794, being one year.

| | | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Ash. { Pot | tons of | 4,854 |
| Ash. { Pearl | ditto | 2,337 |
| Apples | barrels | 5,634 |
| Bark of Oak | hogsheads | 834 |
| | cords | 404 |
| Bricks | number | 493,080 |
| Boats | ditto | 32 |

Boots

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boots | - | pairs - | 6111 |
| Shoes | - | ditto - | 92,898 |
| Beer, Cider, and Porter bottled | | gallons - | 83,071 |
| | | dozens - | 417 |
| Blacking or Lampblack | | packages - | 710 |
| ——— | - | hogsheads - | 117 |
| Cotton | - - | bags - | 7,222 |
| Chalk | - | tons - | 5 |
| Candles. Wax | - | boxes - - | 76 |
| Candles. Myrtle | - | ditto - | 103 |
| Candles. Spermaceti | - | ditto - | 5,161 |
| Candles. Tallow | - | ditto - | 20,381 |
| Cordage | - | tons - | 89 |
| Coal | - - | bushels - | 2,397 |
| Cranberries | - | ditto - | 97 |
| Cards, Wool, and Cotton | | dozens - | 113 |
| Coffee | - - | hogsheads - | 5,237 |
| ——— | - | tierces - | 2,283 |
| ——— | - | barrels - | 8,643 |
| ——— | - | bags - | 14,494 |
| ——— | - | pounds | 22,762,575 |
| Cocoa | - - | ditto - | 1,141,802 |
| Car. Coaches, Chaises, & Chairs | | number - - | 27 |
| Car. Waggons, Carts, & Drays | | ditto - | 35 |
| Wheel Barrows | - | ditto - | 34 |
| Copper | - - | pounds - | 9 895 |
| Corks | - | groce - | 665 |
| Duck | - | pieces - | 609 |
| Drugs and Medicine | | packages - | 575 |
| ——— | - | pounds - | 5,699 |
| Saffafras | | tons - | 59 |
| Earthen Ware | - | crates - | 108 |
| Flax-seed | - | casks - - | 38,620 |
| Flax | - - | pounds - - | 8,665 |
| Furniture, house | | packages - | 39 |
| Tables, Bureaus, & Desks | | number - | 104 |
| Chairs | - | ditto - | 1,996 |
| Chests | - | ditto - | 50 |
| Fishery. Fish Dried | - | quintals - | 418,907 |
| Fishery. Pickled | | barrels - | 36,809 |
| Fishery. Oil Whale | - | gallons - | 970 628 |
| Fishery. Oil Spermaceti | | ditto - - | 82,493 |
| Fishery. Whale Bone | - | pounds - | 313,467 |
| Grain and Pulse. | | | |
| Wheat | | bushels - | 696,797 |
| | | | Rye |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rye | bushels | | 696 |
| Barley | ditto | | 26 |
| Indian Corn | ditto | | 1,472,700 |
| Buck Wheat | ditto | | 346 |
| Oats | ditto | | 55,003 |
| Peas and beans | ditto | | 197,877 |
| Groceries. Loaf Sugar | hogsheads | | 6 |
| —— | tierces | | 4 |
| —— | barrels | | 21 |
| —— | pounds | | 20,335 |
| Brown and other Sugars | ditto | | 17,563,811 |
| Chocolate | ditto | | 11,684 |
| Raisins | ditto | | 20,425 |
| Almonds | ditto | | 1,080 |
| Pimento | ditto | | 37,573 |
| Cloves | ditto | | 1,900 |
| Pepper | ditto | | 23,386 |
| Ginger | bags | | 1,136 |
| Cassa and Cinnamon | packages | | 65 |
| Glass | boxes | | 164 |
| —— | packages | | 479 |
| Ginseng | pounds | | 22,232 |
| —— | packages | | 189 |
| Grindstones | number | | 1,083 |
| Hides | ditto | | 35,146 |
| Horns and tips | ditto | | 132,600 |
| Hats | ditto | | 13,285 |
| Honey | gallons | | 3,746 |
| Hops | pounds | | 98,712 |
| Hay | tons | | 918 |
| Iron— | | | |
| Nails | casks | | 489 |
| Axes, spades, hoes, &c. | number | | 2,170 |
| Anchors | ditto | | 139 |
| Muskets and pistols | ditto | | 50 |
| Pots, kettles & other castings | ditto | | 681 |
| Cannon | ditto | | 20 |
| Shot | ditto | | 500 |
| Wrought Iron | casks | | 14 |
| Pig | tons | | 2,037 |
| Bar | ditto | | 839 |
| Hoops | ditto | | 50 |
| Indigo | casks | | 1,069 |
| —— | pounds | | 283,928 |

Ivory

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ivory | | packages | 2 |
| Lead. Bar | | pounds | 5,302 |
| Lead. Shot | | ditto | 14,000 |
| Lead. Sheet | | tons | 3 |
| Leather | | pounds | 746,853 |
| Lime | | bushels | 2,083 |
| Live Stock. Horned Cattle | | number | 3,495 |
| Live Stock. Horses | | ditto | 1,828 |
| Live Stock. Mules | | ditto | 1,617 |
| Live Stock. Sheep | | ditto | 9,577 |
| Live Stock. Hogs | | ditto | 5,413 |
| Live Stock. Poultry | | dozens | 5,097 |
| Merchandize or dry goods— | | | |
| —— | | packages | 5,451 |
| Nankeens | | pieces | 40,742 |
| Tow Cloth | | yards | 21,363 |
| Molasses | | gallons | 7,216 |
| Naval Stor. Pitch* | | barrels | 2,814 |
| Naval Stor. Tar* | | ditto | 46,650 |
| Naval Stor. Rosin* | | ditto | 2,480 |
| Naval Stor. Turpentine | | ditto | 20,598 |
| Naval Stor. Spirits Turpentine* | | casks | 75 |
| Negro Slaves | | number | 69 |
| Nuts | | bushels | 45 |
| Pow. Oil. Lindseed | | gallons | 6,927 |
| Pow. Oil. Sweet | | packages | 1,946 |
| Pow. Oil. Gun | | qr. casks | 128 |
| Pow. Oil. Hair | | pounds | 1,885 |
| Paper | | reams | 573 |
| Paints | | kegs | 387 |
| Prov. Rice* | | tierces | 55,026 |
| Prov. Flour | | barrels | 828,405 |
| Provisions— | | | |
| Bread | | barrels | 68,479 |
| Crackers | | kegs | 40,916 |
| Rye Meal | | barrels | 4,034 |
| Indian Meal | | ditto | 48,834 |
| Ship Stuff | | ditto | 553 |
| Buckwheat Meal | | ditto | 361 |
| Beef | | ditto | 97,779 |
| Pork | | ditto | 47,242 |
| Neats Tongues | | kegs | 735 |
| Tongues and Sounds | | ditto | 688 |
| Hams and Bacon | | pounds | 995,935 |

Butter

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | - | firkins - | 36,932 |
| Cheese | | pounds - | 576 957 |
| Lard | - | ditto - | 1,028,410 |
| Sauſages | - | ditto - | 1,156 |
| Pickled Oyſters | - | kegs and pots | 2,218 |
| Potatoes | - | buſhels - | 37,307 |
| Onions | - | buſhels & bunches | 748,885 |
| Reeds | - | number - | 22,000 |
| Sadl. Spirits. American | - | gallons - | 274,401 |
| Foreign | - | ditto - | 108,342 |
| Gin | - | caſes - | 5,970 |
| Saddles | - | number - | 249 |
| Bridles | - | ditto - | 208 |
| Soap | - - | boxes - | 15,712 |
| Starch | - | pounds - | 23,920 |
| Snuff | - | ditto - | 37,415 |
| Salt | - - | buſhels - | 16,173 |
| Spruce, Eſſence of | - | boxes - | 76 |
| Steel | - - | pounds - | 17,005 |
| Skins and Furs | - | ditto - | 8,463 |
| —— | - | packages - | 1,329 |
| —— | - | number - | 38,776 |
| Tobacco | - | hogſheads | 72,958 |
| Manufactured | | pounds - | 19,370 |
| Tallow | - | ditto - | 130,012 |
| Twine | - | ditto - | 5 11 |
| Tin | - | boxes - | 57 |
| Teas. Bohea | - | pounds - | 46,336 |
| Souchong | - | ditto - | 7,718 |
| Hyſon | - | ditto - | 48,238 |
| Other Green | - | ditto - | 3,263 |
| Vinegar | - | gallons - | 17,463 |
| Varniſh | - | caſks - | 12 |
| Wines Madeira | - | gallons - | 6,135 |
| Other wines | | ditto - | 812,836 |
| Bottled | - | dozens - | 9,468 |
| Wax, bees | - | pounds - | 330,871 |
| Wood—— | | | |
| Lumber | - | feet | 34,341,847 |
| Timber | - - | tons - | 5,709 |
| —— | - | pieces - | 6,122 |
| Dye-Wood | - | tons - | 682 |
| Staves and Heading | | number | 25,874,073 |
| Shingles | - | ditto - | 27,650,017 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoops and Poles | ditto | 2,640,845 |
| Shooks | ditto | 54,200 |
| Empty casks | ditto | 12,144 |
| Masts and Spars | ditto | 1,286 |
| Oars | ditto | 14,456 |
| Handspikes | ditto | 9,333 |
| Pumps | ditto | 86 |
| Blocks | ditto | 2,868 |
| Spokes and Fellies | ditto | 6,200 |
| Cords of Wood | ditto | 491 |
| Frames of Houses | ditto | 89 |
| Frames of Vessels | ditto | 1 |
| Cart Wheels | ditto | 106 |
| Yokes and Bows | ditto | 461 |
| Tubs, Pails, &c. | ditto | 1,476 |

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, exported from each State.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire, | Dols. | 153,856 |
| Massachusetts, | — | 5,299,913 |
| Rhode Island, | — | 954,573 |
| Connecticut, | — | 806,746 |
| New York | — | 5,408,430 |
| New Jersey | — | 58,152 |
| Pennsylvania | — | 6,643,092 |
| Delaware, | — | 233,460 |
| Maryland, | — | 5,640,347 |
| Virginia, | — | 3,321,495 |
| North Carolina | — | 287,015 |
| South Carolina* | — | 443,572 |
| Georgia | — | 263,820 |
| Total | Dols. | 29,464,470 |

* N. B. Three quarterly returns of the district of Charleston, South-Carolina, commencing 1st January, and ending 30th September 1794, and sundry returns from several small ports, not yet received.

A Sum-

A Summary of the Value and Deſtination of the Exports of the United States, agreeable to the foregoing Abſtract.

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| To the Dominions of Ruſſia — | 90,888 |
| Dominions of Sweden — | 320,312 |
| Dominions of Denmark — | 1,136,958 |
| Dominions of the United Netherlands | 5,341,347 |
| Dominions of Great-Britain — | 7,158,183 |
| Imperial Ports of the Auſtrian Netherlands and Germany — | 164,156 |
| To Hamburgh, Bremen, and other Hanſe-Towns — | 3,828,826 |
| The Dominions of France — | 4,967,799 |
| Dominions of Spain — | 3,749,978 |
| Dominions of Portugal — | 992,561 |
| Italian Ports — | 200,843 |
| China — | 57,827 |
| Eaſt-Indies—generally — | 248,157 |
| Weſt-Indies—generally — | 994,118 |
| Africa—generally — | 177,643 |
| North-Weſt Coaſt of America — | 5,383 |
| Uncertain — — | 20,981 |
| Grand Total Dollars | 29,464,470 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Revenue Office, Feb. 26th, 1795.

TENCH COXE,
Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

Note from Authority.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundry quarterly returns are ſince received amounting to — dollars | 1,551 368 |
| Which added to the foregoing general abſtract makes the total amount of the exports of the United States, ſo far as returned, dolls. | 31,015,838 |

Two quarterly returns from Charleſton in South-Carolina, and ſundry returns from ſmall ports are yet to be received. Theſe will make the total amount of exports above 32 millions of dollars.

STATEMENT * of the Tonnage of Veſſels entered into the United States, during the years 1791 and 1792, deſignating the Quantum of domeſtic and foreign Tonnage belonging to each nation.

| To what Nation belonging. | 1791. | 1792. |
|---|---|---|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| United States—veſſels in foreign trade, | 363,810 | 425,331 |
| Coaſting veſſels, | 105,447 | 80,900 |
| Fiſhing veſſels | 32,533 | 202,052 |
| The dominions of Great Britain, | 211,003 | 26,384 |
| France, | 8,982 | 4,017 |
| Spain, | 4,334 | 2,689 |
| Portugal, | 4 764 | 2,340 |
| United Netherlands, | 3,031 | 3,554 |
| The Imperial dominions, | 2,326 | |
| The Hanſe Towns, | 3,460 | 3,213 |
| The dominions of Denmark, | 1,619 | 1,159 |
| Sweden, | 361 | 079 |
| Ruſſia, | 319 | |
| Total American tonnage during the year 1791, | 501,790 | |
| Total foreign for ditto | 240,799 | |
| | | 742,589 |
| Total American tonnage during the year 1792, | 568,283 | |
| Total foreign for ditto | 244,263 | |
| | | 812,546 |
| | | Tons 1,555,135 |

"It is to be obſerved in the above ſtatement, that a material difference occurs between the tonnage entered, and the tonnage actually employed; becauſe, veſſels of the United States, engaged in foreign trade, and veſſels belonging to European powers, pay tonnage upon every entry into the United States:—of courſe, if a veſſel makes two voyages in a year, the aggregate of tonnage is encreaſed in the ſame ratio."

* Taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, dated January 7, 1794.

State

*State of the Light Houses* erected on the headlands and islands of the United States.*

| In what state. | Where situated. | Number. | Superintendents. | Keepers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | New-Castle Island, near Portsmouth | One | Joseph Whipple | Titus Salter |
| Massachusetts | Nantucket Island | One | Benjamin Lincoln | Paul Pinkham |
| Ditto | Thatcher's Island | Two | Ditto | Joseph Soward |
| Ditto | Plumb Island, near Newberry Port | Two | Ditto | Abner Lowell |
| Ditto | Portland Head | One | Ditto | Joseph Greenleaf |
| Ditto | Light-house Island, in Boston bay | One | Ditto | Thomas Knox |
| Ditto | On the Gurnet, near Plymouth | 1 with 2 lanterns | Ditto | John Thomas |
| Rhode-Island | On Conaniut Island | One | William Ellery | William Martin |
| Connecticut | At the mouth of Thames River | One | Jedediah Huntington | Daniel Harris |
| New-Jersey | Sandy-Hook, New York Bay | One | Tho. Randall, of N. Y. | Matthew Ely |
| Delaware | Cape-Henlopen, Delaware Bay | One | Wm Allibone, of Ph. | Abraham Hargis |
| Virginia | Cape-Henry, Chesapeak Bay | One | William Lindsay | Laban Goffigan |
| North-Carolina | Cape-Fear Island (nearly completed) | One | | |
| South-Carolina | Middle-Bay Island, near Charleston | One | Edward Blake | Thomas Hollingsby |
| Georgia | Tybee Island, near Savannah | One | John Habersham | |

* N. B. These, and all the beacons, buoys, public piers, and stakeages, for the protection and guidance of ships, are under the superintendence of the Commissioners of the Revenue, in the department of the treasury of the United States.

## PEALE's MUSEUM,

Situate in the ſouthern part of the city of Philadelphia, contains, perhaps, the moſt valuable collection of the ſubjects of natural hiſtory, to be met with in this country. It is juſtly conſidered as an important acquiſition to ſcience, and the arts; and its utility is conſtantly becoming more and more extenſive, from the frequent additions, which the indefatigable efforts and perſeverance of the proprietor (Mr. Peale) is continually making. He anticipates the idea, that it will, ere long, become a great ſource of national information; and that the riſing generation will reap peculiar benefits from its inſtitution.

He has generouſly pledged himſelf, that the ſubjects of his Muſeum ſhall not be diſpoſed of without the conſent of a number of gentlemen, who, by his own invitation, are formed into a ſociety for viſiting and inſpecting it.

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## *Liſt of American Ports where Veſſels are permitted to enter.*

No veſſel, not wholly belonging to a Citizen or Citizens of the United States, ſhall be admitted to unload at any port or place except the following: to wit:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Portſmouth.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Portland, Falmouth, New Bedford,* Deighton, *Salem, Beverly, Gloceſter, Newberry Port,* Marblehead, Sherbourn, *Boſton* and *Charleſtown, Bath, Frenchman's Bay,* Plymouth, Wiſcaſſet, Machias, Penobſcot.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Newport* and *Providence.*

CONNECTICUT.—*New London* and *New Haven.*

NEW YORK.—*New York.*

NEW JERSEY.—*Perth, Amboy,* Burlington.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia.*

DELAWARE.—*Wilmington,* New Caſtle, Port Penn.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore, Annapolis,* Vienna, Oxford, *Georgetown on Potomack,* Chester Town, *Nottingham, Cedar Point,* Town Creek, Nanjemoy, Digges's Landing, Snow Hill, and *Carrolſburgh,* now the *City of Waſhington.*

VIRGINIA.—*Alexandria,* Kinſale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port Royal, Fredericksburgh, Urbanna, York Town, Weſt Point, Hampton, Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Rocket's Landing, *Norfolk, Portſmouth.*

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Wilmington,* Newbern, *Waſhington, Edenton,* and *Plankbridge.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charleſton, George Town, Beaufort.*

GEORGIA.—*Savannah, Sunbury,* Brunſwick, St. Mary, and *Fredericka.*

Nor ſhall any Veſſel from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the ſame, be admitted to enter, except at the Ports, in the above liſt, which are diſtinguiſhed by *Italics.*

N. B. The Towns of *Alexandria, Carrolſburg,* now *Waſhington,* and *George Town,* on Potomack River, are within the free and federal diſtrict of Columbia, which is a ſquare of ten miles.

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## *Report of the Committee of the Senate of the United States on the ſubject of Weights and Meaſures.*

The Committee report that it is their opinion,

1. The ſtandard for the meaſures and weights of the United States, be an uniform cylindrical rod of iron, of ſuch length, as in latitude 45 deg. in the level of the ocean, and in a cellar of uniform natural temperature, ſhall perform its vibrations in ſmall and equal arcs, in one ſecond of time.

2. That

2. That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to have ſuch a ſtandard rod provided; and that it be prepared with all the accuracy which the importance of the ſubject merits, and circumſtances admit; that this be done by actual experiments, under the parallel of 45 deg. of latitude complete, or by actual experiments, rectified by due allowances, under any other parallel, where a ſuperiority of means for accurate experiment may promiſe on the whole greater truth in the reſult.

3. The expences of the meaſures he ſhall adopt for this purpoſe not exceeding —— dollars, be defrayed by the public.

4. That the ſtandard rod, ſo to be provided, ſhall be divided in five equal parts; one of which to be called a foot, ſhall be the unit of meaſures of length for the United States.

That the foot ſhall be divided into ten inches,
The inch into ten lines,
The line into ten points, and
That ten feet make a decad:
Ten decads a rod,
Ten rods a furlong, and
Ten furlongs a mile.

5. That meaſures of ſurface, in the United States, be made by ſquares of the meaſures of length; and that in the caſe of lands, the units ſhall be a ſquare, whereof every ſide ſhall be a hundred feet, to be a rood.

That each rood be divided into tenths and hundredths;
That ten roods make a double acre, and
Ten double acres a ſquare furlong.

6. That the unit of meaſures of capacity, in the United States, be a cubic foot, to be called a buſhel.

That

That each buſhel be divided into ten pottles,
Each pottle into ten demi pints,
Each demi pint into ten metres;
That ten buſhels be a quarter, and
Ten quarters a laſt, or double ton,

7. That the unit of weights of the United States be a cubic inch of rain water, to be called an ounce, and to be meaſured in a cellar of uniform natural temperature.

That the ounce be divided into ten double ſcruples,
The double ſcruple into ten carats,
The carat into ten minims, or demi-grains,
The minim into ten nietes;
That ten ounces make a pound,
Ten pounds a ſtone,
Tenſtones a kental, and
Tenkentals a hogſhead.

TABLE of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they pass in the respective States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal Value.

| Names of Coins. | Standard Weight. | | Sterling Money of Great Britain. | | | N. Hamp. Mass. Rh. Isl. Con. Virginia | | | N. York & North Carolina | | | N. Jersey Pennsyl Delaware & Mary. | | | South Carolina, and Georgia. | | | Fed. Value. Doll. Eagles. | Dimes. | Cents. | Mills. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | dwts. | grs. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. | l. | s. | d. | | | | |
| An Engliſh Guinea | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 6 7 |
| A French Guinea | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 0 |
| A Johannes | 18 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 0 |
| An Half Johannes | 9 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 0 |
| A Moidore | 6 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 0 |
| A Doubloon | 16 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 3 |
| A Spaniſh Piſtole | 4 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 7 3 |
| A French Piſtole | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 7 |
| A French Crown | 19 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 0 |
| A Dollar of Spain | 17 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 0 |
| An Engliſh Shilling | 3 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 2 |
| A Piſtareen | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10½ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 0 |

All other Gold and Silver Coins of equal fineneſs are valued by Weight.

Names

| Names of the ſtates. | Areas of the ſtates in ſquare miles. | Population. | Years ſince firſt ſettled. | Inhabitants in each ſquare mile. | Progreſs of population in 20 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 50,000 | 75,000 | 20 | leſs than 2 | 75,000 |
| Georgia | 150 000 | 84,000 | 63 | leſs than 1 | 26,700 |
| South Carolina | 98 000 | 250,000 | 126 | more than 2 | 39,600 |
| North Carolina | 80,000 | 395,000 | 85 | about 5 | 92,000 |
| Virginia | 175 000 | 750,000 | 189 | more than 4 | 79,000 |
| Maryland | 13,900 | 322,000 | 163 | about 23 | 29,400 |
| Delaware | 1,8 0 | 60 000 | 165 | 33 | 7,300 |
| Pennſylvania | 70,000 | 440,000 | 113 | more than 6 | 78,000 |
| New-Jerſey | 8,000 | 185,000 | 175 | about 23 | 21,200 |
| New-York | 20,000 | 345,000 | 180 | 17 | 38,300 |
| Connecticut | 6,000 | 240,000 | 156 | 40 | 30,700 |
| Rhode-Iſland | 3,000 | 70,000 | 156 | 23 | 9,000 |
| Maſſachuſetts | 10,000 | 380,000 | 166 | 38 | 46,000 |
| New-Hampſhire | 35,000 | 142,000 | 174 | 4 | 17,000 |
| Vermont | 7,500 | 85,000 | 69 | more than 11 | 25,000 |
| Province of Maine | 96,000 | 96,000 | 164 | more than 3 | 12,000 |

## A VIEW of the Population of the United States of AMERICA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In the year 1783, the number of inhabitants in the United States was computed at | | 2,389,300 |
| In the year 1791 it was according to the cenſus taken | | 4,131,616 |
| The population therefore has increaſed, during eight years, | | 1,742,316 |
| And, according to this calculation, it has augmented from 1791 to 1794 | | 653,367 |
| The number of inhabitants in the United States was, therefore, in 1794 | | 4,784,983 |
| From this calculation it appears that, in the natural courſe of things, the population of this country will be (if not checked by unforeſeen events), in the year | 1800 | 6,091,717 |
| | in 1810 | 8,269,607 |
| | in 1820 | 10,447,497 |
| | in 1850 | 16,981,107 |
| | in 1900 | 27,870,617 |

CONSTITUTION

# THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE United States of America.

## PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

*We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.*

Art. I. Sect. 1. ALL the legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and a Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of Members choſen every ſecond year, by the people of the ſeveral States, and the electors in each State ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the State Legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a Repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral States which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of Repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each State ſhall have at leaſt one Repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the State of New Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chuſe three; Maſſachuſetts, eight; Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, ſix; New Jerſey, four; Pennſylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, ſix; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen to the repreſentation from any State, the executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chuſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two Senators from each State, choſen by the Legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each Senator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided, as equally as may be, into three claſſes. The ſeats of the Senators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the ſecond claſs, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third claſs, at the expiration of the ſixth year; ſo that one-third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the Legiſlature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a Senator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the Senate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they may be equally divided.

The Senate ſhall chuſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident *pro tempore*, in the abſence of the Vice Preſident, or when he ſhall exercite the office of Preſident of the United States.

The Senate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation.—When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide; and no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend farther than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, truſt, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall, nevertheleſs, be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment, and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each State by the Legiſlature thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing Senators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each Houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own Members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent Members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties, as each Houſe may provide.

Each Houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its Members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each Houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgment require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either Houſe, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of one-fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither Houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and

paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emolument whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered; and, if approved by two-thirds of the House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts, and exciſes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts, and exciſes, ſhall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the ſeveral States, and with the Indian tribes.

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures.

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States.

To eſtabliſh poſt-offices and poſt-roads.

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limited times to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries.

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and repriſal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions.

To provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia, and for governing ſuch part of them as may be employed in the ſervice of the United States, reſerving to the States reſpectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the diſcipline prescribed by Congreſs.

To exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſes whatſoever, over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular States, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of the government of the United States, and to exerciſe like authority over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the Legiſlature of the State in which the ſame ſhall be, for

the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers, vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census*, or enumeration herein-before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties, in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

SECT. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the nett produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the

United

United States; and all such law shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a Foreign Power, or engage in a war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger, as will not admit of delay.

Art. II. Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office or trust, or profit, under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice President.

The

The Congress may determine the time of chooſing the Electors, and the day on which they ſhall give their votes; which day ſhall be the ſame throughout the United States.

No perſon, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Conſtitution, ſhall be eligible to the office of President; neither ſhall any perſon be eligible to that office, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a reſident within the United States.

In caſe of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, reſignation, or inability to diſcharge the powers and duties of the ſaid office, the ſame ſhall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congreſs may by law provide for the caſe of removal, death, reſignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer ſhall then act as President; and ſuch officer ſhall act accordingly, until the diſability be removed, or a President ſhall be elected.

The President ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for his ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall neither be increaſed or diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected, and he ſhall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he ſhall take the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do ſolemnly ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the beſt of my ability, preſerve, protect, and defend, the Conſtitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The President ſhall be Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the ſeveral States, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices, and he ſhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate ſhall appoint Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which

ſhall

ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferior officers as they think proper, in the Preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The Preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the Senate, by granting commiſſions, which ſhall expire at the end of their next ſeſſion.

Sect. 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient: he may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both Houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper; he ſhall receive Ambaſſadors and other public Miniſters; he ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The Preſident, Vice Preſident, and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

Art. III. Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States ſhall be veſted in one Supreme Court, and ſuch inferior Courts as the Congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes in law and equity, ariſing under this Conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under their authority; to all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters and Conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies, to which the United States ſhall be party; to controverſies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the ſame State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or ſubjects.

In all caſes affecting Ambaſſadors, other public Miniſters, and Conſuls, and thoſe in which a State ſhall be party, the Su-

Supreme Court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before-mentioned, the Supreme Court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations, as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by Jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the State where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed: but when not committed within any State, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon, unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open Court.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon; but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attainted.

Art. IV. Sect. 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records, and proceedings, ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each State ſhall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral States.

A perſon charged in any State with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another State, ſhall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, eſcaping into any other, ſhall, in conſequence of any law or regulation therein, be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congreſs into this Union; but no new State ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the conſent of the Legiſlatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congreſs.

The

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of, and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and, on application of the Legiſlature, or of the executive (when the Legiſlature cannot be convened) againſt domeſtic violence.

Art. V. The Congreſs, whenever two-thirds of both Houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this Conſtitution, or, on the application of the Legiſlatures of two-thirds of the ſeveral States, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which, in either caſe, ſhall be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of this Conſtitution, when ratified by the Legiſlatures of three-fourths of the ſeveral States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt Article; and that no State, without its conſent, ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the Senate.

Art. VI. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this Conſtitution, as under the Confederation.

This Conſtitution, and the Laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State ſhall be bound thereby; any thing in the Conſtitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The Senators and Repreſentatives before-mentioned, and the Members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport this Conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States.

Art.

VII. The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

*Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE - | John Langdon,<br>Nicholas Gilman, |
| MASSACHUSETTS - | Nathaniel Gorham,<br>Rufus King, |
| CONNECTICUT - | William Samuel Johnson,<br>Roger Sherman, |
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| VIRGINIA - | John Blair,<br>James Madison, jun. |
| NORTH CAROLINA - | William Blount,<br>Richard Dobbs Spaight,<br>Hugh Williamson, |

SOUTH

| | |
|---|---|
| SOUTH CAROLINA - | John Rutledge,<br>Charles Cotesworth Pinckney<br>Charles Pinckney,<br>Pierce Butler, |
| GEORGIA - | William Few,<br>Abraham Baldwin. |

Attest. WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

---

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787.

PRESENT,

The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia:

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; and it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the Electors shall be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: that the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting, the votes for President; and that, after he shall be chosen, the Congress,

together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

*By the unanimous Order of the Convention.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

N. B. Agreeably to this resolution, the New Constitution (which is now fully established by the means therein contained) was forwarded to the President of the (Old) Congress then in being, accompanied by the following letter from the President of the Convention. The Congress on the new establishment was elected the following year, and GENERAL WASHINGTON unanimously elected President.

*In* CONVENTION, *September* 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the general Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of Independent Sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply im-

reſſed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be leſs rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwiſe expected; and thus the Conſtitution, which we now preſent, is the reſult of a ſpirit of amity, and of that mutual deference on conceſſion, which the peculiarity of our political ſituation rendered indiſpenſable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will, doubtleſs, conſider, that had her intereſts been alone conſulted, the conſequences might have been particularly diſagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reaſonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the laſting welfare of that country, ſo dear to us all, and ſecure her freedom and happineſs, is our ardent wiſh.

With great reſpect,

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt

Obedient and humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident.

*By unanimous order of the Convention.*

*His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.*

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## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Begun and held at the City of New York, on Wedneſday the 4th of March, 1789.*

*The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the* CONSTITUTION, *expreſſed a deſire, in order to prevent miſconſtruction or abuſe of its power, that further declaratory and reſtrictive Clauſes ſhould be added: and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will beſt enſure the beneficent ends of its inſtitution,*

RESOLVED, *by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, two-thirds of both Houſes concurring*, That the following Articles be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by *three-fourths* of the ſaid Legiſlatures, to be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution, viz.

ARTICLES *in addition to, and amendment of, the* CONSTITUTION *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.*

Art. I. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Art. II. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Art. III. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Art. IV. A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Art. V. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Art. VI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Art. VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same

same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due course of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Art. VIII. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Art. IX. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Art. X. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Art. XI. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Art. XII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Attest. JOHN BECKLEY, *Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

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## THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

*An* ACT, *declaring the consent of Congress, that a new State be formed within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this Union, by the name of the* STATE *of* KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by an Act entitled, "An Act concerning the erection "of the district of Kentucky into an independent State,"

passed the 18th day of December, 1789, have consented that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the act aforesaid, should be formed into a new State: And whereas a Convention of Delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned Congress to consent that on the 1st day of June, 1792, the said district should be formed into a new State, and received into the Union by the name of "The State of Kentucky."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That the Congress doth consent that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries, on the 18th day of December, 1789, shall, upon the 1st day of June, 1792, be formed into a new State, separate from, and independent of, the said Commonwealth of Virginia.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted and declared,* That upon the aforesaid 1st day of June, 1792, the said new State, by the name and stile of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire Member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, February 4, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
*President of the United States.*

## THE STATE OF VERMONT.

*An* ACT *for the* ADMISSION *of the* STATE *of* VERMONT *into this* UNION.

THE State of Vermont having petitioned the Congress to be admitted a Member of the United States, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared,* That on the 4th day of March, 1791, the said State, by the name and stile of "The State of Vermont," shall be

received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire Member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, February 18, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
*President of the United States.*

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*An* ACT *regulating the number of* REPRESENTATIVES *to be chosen by the States of* KENTUCKY *and* VERMONT.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the States of Kentucky and Vermont shall each be entitled to choose two Representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved February 25, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
*President of the United States.*

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